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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Burnside Still on the North Bank of the Rappahannock.

The Rebel Pickets on the South Side.

The Rebels Occupying the Country Just Abandoned by Us.

A Force of Eight Thousand at Gainesville.

Details of the Movement of Our Army from Warrenton to Falmouth.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Your correspondent at Falmouth sends the following:

"Yesterday the rebel pickets made their appearance on the opposite bank of the river, and are now within easy musket range."

Last night the rebel pickets had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and burn a bridge near Catlett's Station.

Scouts report the rebel Gen. EARLEY at Shephard's Mills, with 9,000 men, and Gen. MAKALL near the same place with a like number, and a rebel force of 10,000 near Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps.

A refugee just in says a rebel force of 8,000 men was in Warrenton on Tuesday night, and last night had advanced as far as Gainesville.

A party sent out by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, near Gainesville, returned last night, having accomplished the object of their mission.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 30.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, to-day, is to the effect that the rebel cavalry recenty aproached Warrenton to reconnoitre, but Gen. PLEASANTON, with his cavalry, gave them a severe check near that place.

Accounts from Falmouth, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the banks of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our men, but no firing took place. Only one small camp of the enemy was visible last night.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FALMOUTH.

Details of the Movement of Gen. Burnside's Army to Falmouth—The Prohibitions.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The long-range cannon that have for the past hour been engaged in silencing a rebel battery planted across the Rappahannock, opposite us, in Fredericksburgh, have stilled their thunders. We are safe in the town of Falmouth, and at length it is possible to send you word of the operations of the past three days. The Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Maj.-Gen. SUMNER, now rests on the Rappahannock. By the time this reaches you, the centre and left will doubtless have formed a junction with us here. The whole army—

> "A multitude like which the populous North
> Poured never from its frozen loins"—

will then be massed here, and thence marched on to—but we shall see what we shall see. If it be toward that charnel house, Richmond, where, according to the official returns, more than a hundred thousand sick and wounded victims of the rebellion lie, we have now the satisfaction to know that but sixty miles—a three hours' ride by the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad—intervene between us and there—that is, so much *space* intervenes. But what material obstacles are to be encountered, and what passages of glory or gloom are before us ere that intervening space be traversed, is not within the scope of mortal ken. When we left Warrenton, on Saturday, it was the opinion of some well-informed men that the Confederates would abandon Richmond, and show no fight between here and that point; and in support of this opinion it was urged that they had already sent their treasure southward to Danville, N. C., and were fast sending their stores in the same direction. We find little to countenance this hypothesis as we approach the rebel Capital. If a movement is made against it, we shall doubtless find it met by the same desperate and skilled resistance that has thus far barred our progress thitherward. There appears to be little doubt that, with the exception of JACKSON's command—which at the latest advices was at Front Royal and holding Chester Gap—and STUART's Cavalry—which hangs around our flank and rear—the main body of the Confederate army has been drawn down and massed immediately around the rebel Capital and on the lines of approach thereto. I know nothing, of course, of what the intentions of Gen. BURNSIDE are, but it is a proof of the fresh life and spirit infused into the army, that every man's thoughts again turn Richmond-ward. A little faith springs up in our languid and skeptical souls. It begins to seem *possible* that we may attack and take that rebel stronghold. Do not count this small progress, for under the late *régime* of "impossibilities," that faith had died out of men's minds, and no prompting more vigorous than Winter quarters possessed them. One thing is satisfactory—we shall presently know our fate. *Christmas will either see us in Richmond, or shattered in overwhelming defeat.* With our powerful forces, and skilled combinations on foot, we ought not to fear the latter. *A hundred and fifty thousand men confidently anticipate the former.*

Of the three days' march of the Right Grand Division, from Warrenton here, there is little or nothing to tell. Never was a more eventless expedition. Like XENOPHON's Ten Thousand, we marched each day so many "parasangs," but no incident such as diversified their progress broke the monotony of our weary way. It was early Saturday morning that the column moved from Warrenton. We went no further that day than the Junction, or rather to the point where the road from Warrenton crosses the railroad track, two miles west of Warrenton Junction—in all, thirteen miles. The day was delightful; the march was made with entire ease and in perfect good spirits, and that night we bivouacked by our camp-fires under the clear, cold starlight. At this halting-place there occurred a little incident, which, as illustrative of the practical "pushing" temper of the new Commander, is worth relating. Up to the moment of our leaving Warrenton, some of the regiments had remained unsupplied with clothing. BURNSIDE did not, as some men we wot of, wait till this business was attended to before budging an inch; he sent on the men, and then sent the clothing after them, and late on that first night of our march the trains came up, and the Winter coats, socks, drawers, etc., were handed out to the men before they lay down. On the next day, at the next stopping place we found this repeated in the case of one or two other regiments that had not been supplied. We have thus been able to continue the march uninterruptedly. It is a small matter, but it is typical of a multitude of just such business-like, common-sense doings of BURNSIDE, and we augur, as you will, well from them.

Yesterday, (Sunday—another glorious day,) the march was resumed, and the day's tramp brought us on seventeen miles to our halting place, at a point known as the "Spotted Tavern." We were now veering down from the White Ridge, along which we had been traveling, and had touched the sandy bottoms that run clean out to the ocean. The transition was curious. We were tramping over a new geologic era. The sea had, erewhile, washed the region and left argillaceous deposits along the whole track. But the suggestions around were not of geologic, but of human convulsions. On every hand we saw the marks left by the wracking, rending volcanic cataclysm of War. That seventeen miles' march that day was literally through a desert. Not a stalk of corn, not a pound of fodder was seen along the entire route. Trampled fields, uptorn and burnt fences and the litter of camps told where armies—Union and rebel alternately—had been. The houses were few and mean; the people mean also—poor whites—and ignorant. How ignorant they are let an example tell: Late in the afternoon we arrived at a house, which Gen. SUMNER thought to make his headquarters. We found it shut up; but on going to an outhouse we discovered a white servant-girl with two or three children, cowering with terror; the man and his wife had fled to the woods, as they had been told by the Confederates that the "Yankees" were coming to burn the houses and murder the women and children. Incredible, is it not, that this should be told of Americans? It is sadly true, nevertheless.

Yesterday morning the march was once more resumed. We had bivouacked for the night but a dozen miles from Fredericksburgh, and as we took an early start, it was calculated we should reach our destination by noon. The morning opened moist and foggy; and it was found that bad weather was upon us; but though it has continued cloudy all day there has been no rain, and we hope still for a continuance of the marvelous weather we have had for the past month. We were now nearing the alluvial bottoms of the Rappahannock, and the change was perceptible in the improved farms and residences which we met on our route. Meanwhile, what we did not meet was an enemy. Forty miles, and not even a rebel vedette in sight! I think old SUMNER was thoroughly disgusted and disappointed. Fighting, you know, is his meat and drink, and to march through the enemy's country three days without so much as a taste of the luxury, was intolerable and not to be borne. We had approached within a mile and a half of Falmouth, when suddenly a battery from the Fredericksburgh side [of the river opened upon us. The old war-horse pricked up his ears. It proved, however, to be a mere nibble. The enemy learning of our approach had planted a battery and designed to enfilade the road. It did not take long, however, for our artillery to feel their way off the road to the left, behind a piece of woods, which brought them out on a commanding position, within half a mile from the river. PETTIT's, (First New-York Artillery,) OWEN's (Company G, First Rhode Island,) and TOMPKINS' (Company A, First Rhode Island,) batteries were planted on this hill, ZOOK's brigade supporting. PETTIT's practice is far-famed for its marvelous accuracy. To-day it was of his best. The very first shell was planted plump amid the cannoneers at the rebel guns, causing an instantaneous skedaddle. Recovering their composure, however, they were able to dodge out and fire a few rounds. It was in vain. Their shots all fell harmless, not a man on our side being scratched, while every shot from our guns fell among them. Accordingly, they soon scampered off—a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry going with them. It would appear that this was their whole force in Fredericksburgh, and thus far we have not yet learnt what damage was done. As our batteries were planted behind Falmouth and theirs behind Fredericksburgh, the firing was over both towns, and one can imagine what feelings the screeching shells flying over the heads of the population awoke in their minds. The Confederates are severely blamed by the people for remaining with their battery to provoke a fire on our part, and the blame is, indeed, well merited.

If, as is probable, it enters into the plans of Gen. BURNSIDE to mass his force at Fredericksburgh, this place must be again, for some time to come, the centre of public interest. The first great object to which attention will be directed will, doubtless, be the putting in order of the strip of railroad of thirteen miles from here to Aquia Creek, and the construction of bridges over the Rappahannock across to Fredericksburgh. The track is uninjured along the whole line; but Gen. BURNSIDE, last August, was compelled to burn the bridges over Potomac and Accakeek Creeks. The first thing will be to restore these—and with tressle-work, this will be a matter of speedy improvisation. The rolling stock was also all destroyed, and new engines, cars, &c., will have to be brought from Alexandria. But a day or two should see all this done, and put us within three hours of Washington. The two bridges over the Rappahannock were both destroyed some months ago; and of late, the only available means of crossing dry-shod between Falmouth and Fredericksburgh has been by a large scow ferry-boat. This was yesterday scuttled and destroyed, on our approach. If there were any object in crossing immediately, however, the present condition of the river presents no very formidable obstacle, as the water nowhere reaches above the knees of infantry, or above the hub of the weels of supply-trains. If we do not cross thus to-morrow, we will soon be doing so by the pontoon, which will doubtless be immediately thrown across the stream. With reference to the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, I learn that it has, within the past three or four weeks, been put in working order, bridges, &c., restored. One passenger train per day has been running; but all the capacities of the road have been under a constant strain to carry army supplies from the rich Valley of the Rappahannock—one of the great granaries of Virginia. While our artillery practice was going on this afternoon, the train started off for Richmond, and its pace was accelerated by a few of PETTIT's admirably directed shots. Three hours afterward it must have entered Richmond, hissing and screaming, to tell the population of the Confederate Capital that the avenging army of the Union is again within striking distance.

The new movement of the army, under the new auspices, onward to Richmond, will doubtless be watched by the public with intense interest and solicitude. It is true the tug of war that is to try our new leader has yet to come; but everything thus far augurs well for his success. The army has been rapidly and admirably moved. You may perhaps have observed that it took Gen. BURNSIDE precisely one week to get the reins of power into his hands and set the wheels of the grand army a-rolling. On Saturday, the 8th of November, the great trust fell upon him. On Saturday, the 15th, we were awakened long before daybreak by the rumbling of artillery through the streets of Warrenton. 'Twas the army in motion southward. Figure to yourselves the enormous mass of details to be mastered by a commander ere he has in his grasp the material elements with which he has to work. Understand that all this has had to be mastered by BURNSIDE since he assumed command—*(for he was not in the confidence of Gen. McClellan)*—and you will have some conception of the amount of labor that has had to be crowded into that pregnant week! You will doubtless have, before this, received and published the order, constituting the army of the Potomac into three Grand Divisions—the Right Grand Division under Gen. SUMNER; the Centre Grand Division under Gen. HOOKER, and the Left Grand Division under Gen. FRANKLIN, with the Reserves under Gen. SIGEL. Can you say that the army is not now on a fighting footing?

When last I wrote you from Warrenton, it was to discuss the demoralized condition of the army, and calculate the number of wagons required to carry off the shoulder straps of indignant officers who would resign all along of the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN. We have forgotten all that, and already it seems like a tale a century old. Scores of the officers who sent in their resignations, (not to Washington, but to their superior officers in the field,) have begged the privilege of *recalling* them. As for the men, when soldiers march, as we have done the past three days, at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per day, their hams are too wearied to allow of very hot polemics as to conflicting claims of Generals. In fact, the subject is dead. "BURNSIDE is our leader now." Under his guidance I report an army confident, high-spirited and steadily pushing on to victory.

W. S.

LETTER FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The Eleventh Army Corps—Change of Position—Boldness of the Rebels—Rumors of an Attack—A Picket Captured—Rebel Officers Taken.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The headquarters of the Eleventh Army Corps were transferred from Gainesville to this place, today. The main portion of the Army of the Potomac having swept down Bull Run Valley, and halted a week at Warrenton, has again taken up its line of march southward, and by this time is well on its way to a field where immediate and more active operations are anticipated. The army, as a whole, was never in better fighting trim than now, and is eager to meet and crush the enemy. The rebel leaders, with their usual cunning, have managed to keep up such a display of troops along the passes leading into the Shenandoah Valley, as to render the detention of a corps at this point, to look after them, a matter of necessity. JACKSON is now, as he ever has been, the great bugbear to those who manage the Union army. It is very generally believed that he has at least 40,000 men, with whom he is ready, at the first convenient opportunity, to pounce upon Washington. To guard against the possibility of such a movement being successful, one of the best disciplined and best generaled corps of the Union army has been held in reserve. So confident were many of the commanders of different posts that the rebels were to make an immediate advance in this direction, that the falling back was not the most orderly. The Eighty-sixth New-York, stationed near New-Baltimore, destroyed about $1,000 worth of provisions. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin abandoned a large number of tents and muskets. Gen. SIGEL, when he heard of this, ordered the regiment, accompanied by a sufficient force, to return, and, if possible, obtain the abandoned property. Some property was also necessarily left at Thoroughfare Gap, owing to the order to move being so sudden, that there was not time to order forward sufficient means for transporting everything. The property was subsequently sent for. There seems, also, to have been a slight panic at this place; for one individual burned a number of swords and some other property. The panic, too, must have reached Washington, for by directions from the headquarters of the War Telegraph, the wire was removed between Fairfax Station and this place, and, also, between this place and Centreville; there, unfortunately, most of the poles were cut down. These will all have to be replaced again. The consequence of all this haste or mismanagement is, we are to-night not in telegraphic communication with any point.

No one, who has not been in the front with the army can conceive of the activity and boldness of the rebels, especially when the army or any portion of it is about to fall back, or in any movement abandon a position. If it is a town occupied, armed rebels invariably march into one side, while our rear-guard is leaving at the other; they seem to spring up like RODERICK DHU's men, on both flanks and rear. Such was the case at Warrenton and all other places recently abandoned. I happened to be at New-Baltimore last night, and had some opportunity of judging of the boldness of the rebels. The place was evacuated this morning. Last night, while all not on guard were preparing for rest, a small rebel force came in and captured one of our pickets, consisting of four men, within two hundred rods of the commanding officer's quarters. At about the same time, another of our pickets captured Major HARRIS and three other rebel officers. Early in the night I found it necessary to cross alone from Catlett's Station to New-Baltimore, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I kept out of the enemy's clutches—having dodged in the dark no less than four different parties of armed rebels. The section through which I passed was really within our own lines, though it was not twelve hours later. I mention these little details, that your readers may known some of the difficulties our commanding officers have to encounter in the prosecution of this war. The fact is, our lines are always filled with traitors—it seems next to impossible to prevent it; they profess to be neutral so long as it is necessary to do so, and therefore are generally permitted to remain within the lines. These men know of any contemplated movement of the army quite as soon as outsiders, and the moment the movement is commenced, they are ready to draw their arms from the places of concealment and fall upon all stragglers—a class of soldiers who are far too numerous in the Union army.

The scouts sent in different directions all return with such information as leads to the belief that an attack in this direction is within the range of possibilities. But scouts are not always infallible, and their information at this time may prove no exception to the rule.

Gen. SIGEL has taken for his headquarters the house occupied by him when here before the move to Gainesville. Col. ROBINSON has resumed his arduous duties as Provost-Marshal in the same place as before, and as soon as the telegraph is in order, Fairfax Court-house will again resume its former busy appearance.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Another Batch of Mediation Rumors.

Action of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Regarding the Pirate Alabama.

A Disposition Shown to Justify Semmes.

The Spanish Government and the Case of the Steamer Blanche.

A SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT LOOKED FOR.

Financial and Commercial News.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here last night.

The *Hansa* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 6th inst.

It is announced that seven powerful steamers—five of which will be of 1,000 horse-power each—are to be placed on the line from Havre to New-York, with branch steamers from New-York to the West Indies.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

MORE MEDIATION RUMORS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"It is rumored that overtures have been or are to be made by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally; and whether the time is not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation, or recognition of the Confederate States."

The *Morning Herald* says:

"We are informed that the proposal of France for a joint intervention, to recommend a suspension of hostilities in America, has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and has been agreed to by the former"

THE ALABAMA'S DEPREDATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had been held, for the purpose of considering the destruction of shipping by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The Committee on Commercial Law brought up the following resolution for the confirmation of the Council:

"That this Committee recommend the Council to address a letter to Earl RUSSELL, Foreign Secretary, to the following effect: That this Chamber, having had brought before it, the fact of the destruction, in one case, and the seizure and release under ransom bond in another case, of British property on board Federal vessels, (the *Manchester* and *Tonawanda*,) by an armed cruiser sailing under a Confederate flag, (as shown by the statements to accompany such letter,) begs to submit the same to the attention of his lordship, and requesting to be informed what steps Her Majesty's Government contemplates taking to obtain redress for acts which appear to this Chamber to be flagrant violations of the international law, and to prevent their recurrence."

Considerable discussion arose with regard to the expression of any opinion upon the legality of the proceeding of the *Alabama*, several members urging that as no statement of the fact had been submitted to the Council, they were not in a position to assert that British property was destroyed by Capt. SEMMES.

Mr. S. G. RATHBONE, of the firm of RATHBONE BROTHERS & Co., explained that British property was destroyed, but they had not made any written communication to the Chamber, as they had already written to the Foreign Office on the subject.

Some members of the Chamber expressed their opinion that the *Alabama* had committed a breach of international law in destroying neutral property on board an enemy's ship, while others contended that as the Confederates had no ports into which to take their prizes, it would be a manifest hardship upon them to prevent their destroying a large amount of the enemy's property because a small amount belonging to neutral parties was on board of the prize.

In the end an amendment was unanimously agreed to, directing a letter to be written to Earl RUSSELL, calling his attention to the destruction of the ships in question and the capture and release of others under ransom bond, by an armed cruiser sailing under the Confederate flag, and desiring to know, for the information of the commercial community, what is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government as to the position of the owners of neutral property.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Globe.

The work of the Confederate war vessel No. "290," Capt. SEMMES, has now fixed the attention of every merchant in Europe; and all are coming, and have come, to the conclusion "that something must be done." Capt. SEMMES departs from the ordinary usage of maritime warfare. That usage requires that the capturing power shall send the vessel captured, with her cargo, into port, and there submit the legality, and regularity, of the act of capture to the adjudication of a fit tribunal. Departure from this rule no doubt has before been, and may again, be made. But it plainly requires justification, seeing that by the common consent of nations, compliance with the rule is deemed, for various reasons, desirable. *In this instance the justification is apparent. It is necessity.* The force of one of the belligerents is such as to deprive the other of the power of effecting a regular condemnation of her prizes. Her power to capture has been hitherto almost extinguished. It now blazes out; but in a form not adapted to accomplish more than temporary mastery over each vessel captured. The Confederate Captain has no port open into which he can send his prizes. So he sinks them.

The necessity of the capturing Power deprives it of the profit of capture. It also deprives neutral Powers of the chance, otherwise considerable, of recovering their goods, when taken afloat under the Federal flag. We say "considerable," because the international law of Europe, as settled in Paris in 1856, exempts from condemnation the goods of a neutral taken under an enemy's flag. And though the Confederate Government, now struggling into existence as one of the family of nations, and already claiming admission into the circle, has not yet signified, nor, indeed, has been called upon to signify, its adoption of the rule thus laid down, we are warranted in hoping, if not in assuming, that, in due time, it will be prepared to adopt and to act upon it, and to give it its due bearing upon acts done by the new Government, even pending the formal admission of its independence. It is but just to admit that the spirit hitherto displayed by the Confederate Government is quite in accordance with this assumption. As some pressure is now being brought to bear upon our own Government by the losers of British property destroyed by Capt. SEMMES, it is not improbable that the views of Ministers touching this new complication of affairs will soon find authoritative expression. Meanwhile, we may observe that we see no ground for the apprehension which seems to be felt in some quarters that any demand upon the Confederate Government, as made, or proposed to be made, will be affected by the question whether the property destroyed was insured against war risk or not. A risk insured against is simply transferred and distributed. Otherwise, it is unaffected. The party insuring agrees, for a price, to stand, as to a given adventure, in the shoes of some one else. He takes the risk as it is, and with all its appendant rights in the shape of recovery. If the sea swallows goods insured, he may do what he can to induce the sea to disgorge them; and if their specific gravity, or any other result of the laws of nature, renders them to his possession, he is entitled, so far, to indemnify himself for the loss he has paid under the insurance. So if the sound judgment of a young nation, claiming to be so recognised, and bent upon proving, by its first acts, its title to what it demands, shall induce an instant and loyal recognition on the other side of the Atlantic, of the international law so lately agreed on by the European Powers, the result will be the same. Any discussion on the subject would involve distinctions into which no Government can profitably enter; and could not, by possibility, affect the only grounds on which alone a Government could properly either make or grant any such demand for indemnity as is here in view.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER BLANCHE.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GUNBOAT MONTGOMERY.

A Madrid dispatch, of the 5th inst., says:

"It has been decided, in an Extraordinary Council of Ministers, that the Spanish Government shall demand the punishment of the Americans who have violated the Spanish flag. The Queen has given an audience to the American Minister, who expressed his regret at what had taken place, and assured Her Majesty that the American Government had not authorized the acts of the Captain of the *Montgomery*."

The Spanish journals strongly protest against the conduct of the Captain of the *Montgomery*. Señor CALDERON COLLANTES is said to have sent a note to Washington, demanding satisfaction.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *Times* editorially traces the reverses of the Federal armies in the past to their magnitude, and the consequent difficulty in handling them, and as they promise to be just as unwieldy in the future, it thinks there is nothing to warrant the expectation of more success from the new army which the Federal Government is now preparing.

In another article, the *Times* quotes from certain New-York journals what it considers evidence of reaction in America, and says:—

"It is plain that a change is coming over the people of the Northern States. Various things combined give us cause to hope that reason and humanity is dawning again in America, after a long obscurity. It is not only that Gen. McCLELLAN's army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarreling, plundering, and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy—but it is that men dare to speak out and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment. Evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past.

The army, it was thought, was about to go into Winter quarters. The pay of McCLELLAN's army alone is said to be in arrear to the extent of $50,000,000, and many regiments have not received a cent since the first of June."

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* says the State elections afford unmistakable evidence of the extreme war party being in disfavor, and a strong conservative reaction has set in against Abolitionism, centralization and the arbitrary action of the President and his Cabinet.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is possible McCLELLAN may be trying to deceive his enemy by giving out that he cannot move and is going into Winter quarters, in order to make a rapid moment and strike them before they are concentrated.

A letter from the Foreign Office informs the Cotton Association of Manchester that if the American ports were opened immediately, the supply could not exceed 2,000,000 bales.

General English News.

A serious and rather threatening riot had taken place at Blackburn, owing to some convictions for poaching under the game laws. Considerable damage was done, and military aid was invoked, but quiet was restored without loss of life or any material bloodshed.

It was reported that Dr. THOMSON, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was to be the new Archbishop of York.

Some railway arches fell in near London while workmen were engaged in shoring them up, and 17 laborers were buried in the ruins, and, of course, killed.

The Prince of Wales obtained his majority on the Sunday that the *Persia* left Queenstown. There were to be no formal demonstrations in honor of the event, but a holiday in the leading markets was resolved upon.

Four Field Marshals were to be created and other minor honors conferred.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Nautical Magazine* publishes the official report to the Admiralty of the soundings taken in the Atlantic by Her Majesty's ship *Porcupine*, in June, July and August last, at the instance of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Among other encouraging statements the report contains the following:

"With reference to the principal object of our inquiry, that of finding a more gradual slope into the bed of the ocean, I consider that our soundings, shown in the accompanying chart, clearly prove that the general dip of the bank presents no difficulty whatever to laying a cable either from Valentia or Loop Head, or any other part of the west coast of Ireland, between Bantry and Blacksod Bays, that may offer facilities for securely landing and working it."

The report concludes as follows:

"On examining the soundings the slope will be found to vary from six to nineteen feet dip in one hundred feet horizontal, a dip that cannot possibly strain or injure the cable. The knowledge of this fact will, I trust, remove one of the supposed difficulties in the way of laying it, and help to forward the successful realization of this great National undertaking."

The Editor of the *Nautical Magazine*—Capt. BEECHER, of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty—thus comments upon the report:

"The foregoing report sets at rest the imagined difficulties of the precipitous character of the approaches from the sea-bed to the western coast of Ireland, Mr. HOSKYN having found several depths (to which we have affixed an asterisk in his tabulated statement) where the slope has been found by him in some as little as one in six—that of an ordinary shingle beach. A few more soundings to the southward would have been acceptable, but sufficient are obtained on a direct line to show that a cable may be laid there so as to gain the deep bed of the Atlantic by an easy descent. This would be better shown on a large scale, but we have sketched out this section on our chart as conveying an idea of the slope in that latitude, and probably sufficient data will be found in the reports for others hereafter. The whole operations of the voyage are highly creditable to Mr. HOSKYN, and his report, as far as it goes, quite satisfactory in regard to a line for a cable."

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD was devoting his untiring energy to the prosecution of the enterprise. He was paying flying visits to the great commercial centres, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, &c., and conferring with the leading men of those places in regard to the development of the important work. At Manchester, Mr. FIELD was among the guests assembled at the residence of Mr. JOHN PEDDER to meet Mr. COBDEN. At this meeting the renewed effort to establish telegraphic communication with America was freely discussed. Mr. COBDEN enlarged upon the benefits that must accrue from the accomplishment of so grand a work, and promised it a hearty support. Mr. BAYLEY, member of Parliament for Manchester, also spoke of the project in a very encouraging strain. Mr. FIELD spoke in favor of the general practicability of the undertaking, and agreed that its success would have a great tendency to promote a better state of feeling between England and America.

France.

The Bank of France, on the 6th inst., raised its minimum rate of discount to 4 ⅌ cent.

Count DE PERSIGNY, in a circular announcing the appointment of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, states that this modification of the Cabinet by no means changes the policy of the Imperial Government. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is added, may effectually serve the solution of that great and difficult question relating to Rome, as he is unfettered by previous negotiations. The Imperial Government will neither sacrifice the Pope to Italy, nor Italy to the Pope.

An imperial decree admits unbleached tissues, in pieces, free of duty, for the purpose of being dyed and then reëxported.

The Bourse, on the 7th, opened at a considerable improvement, but closed inanimate. Rentes, 70.79.

Italy.

A Turin telegram says: "The Italian Government has addressed remonstrances to the Prussian Envoy who represents Austria at this Court, upon the encounter between the Italian carbineers and the Austrian soldiers upon the right bank of the River Po."

The *Monarchia Nazionale* does not credit the statement of *La France* as to the exclusion of the note of Gen. DURANDO from the negotiations upon the Roman question. The *Monarchia* says that the circular dwelt upon the urgency of a solution of this question, and advocated negotiation upon the subject. It states, further, that the French Government had recognized the justice of desires expressed in Gen. DURANDO's note.

The King reviewed the troops at Milan on the 6th inst. Large crowds of spectators were present, and popular enthusiasm ran very high.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia had arrived at Naples, and were about to proceed to Rome.

Spain.

A Madrid telegram of the 6th inst. says: "The Queen will open the Cortez in person, and deliver a speech upon the occasion. At an early period of the session the Ministry will submit documents referring to the action of Spain in Mexico, and will invite discussion on the course they have pursued."

Russia.

A decree of the Governor-General of Poland raises the state of siege in the towns and districts of Grodno, Bilsk and Brjesk, and maintains it in force in the town and district of Bjalistsck.

Greece.

King OTHO is stated to have sent a protest to Paris and London against his dethronement.

The Greek revolution had caused considerable anxiety at Constantinople. A Cabinet council was held at which measures were resolved upon for the defence of the frontier.

It is stated that men were being enrolled at Naples for Greece.

LATEST NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The *Asia* has arrived.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,250 bales. Market very dull and easier. All qualities slightly lower. Speculators and exporters took 600. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Consols 93⅜@93¾; Illinois Central Shares 43½@43 discount; Eries 41@42.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Sales of the week (five days,) 4,250 bales. Prices nominal. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 325f.; do. *bas*, 305f. Stock, 48,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f., 10c.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The *Morning Post* sees in the position of the Democratic Party the first symptoms of a healthy reaction having at length made their appearance. It thinks the bold course they have adopted in denouncing the illegal proceedings of the Government must be a source of satisfaction to every sincere well-wisher of the American people. It trusts the Democratic successes are harbingers of final victory, which shall restore the American Constitution.

The British Mediterranean fleet is about to be reduced by seven ships and 363 guns.

GARIBALDI has been removed to Pisa by the advice of his physicians.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary at Washington has received instructions which, it is hoped, will lead to a satisfactory solution of the affair of the *Montgomery*.

Five vessels have received orders to reinforce the Spanish squadron at Havana.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued inanimate, but there was rather a tendency toward improvement on the 7th. Consols close at 93⅛.@93⅜.

The demand for discount at the bank was light. The open market is well supplied, and 30-day bills are done at 2⅝.@2¾.

The weekly bank returns show a decrease in the specie of £91,044.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 8—A. M.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says: "For several days, in the beginning of the week, the market showed considerable activity and buyers, attracted by the decline previously reported, entered into larger transactions than for some time past; prices advanced at one period 1⅛d.@2d. ⅌ ℔. in American, and in Egyptian an even greater rise took place, the previous depression having been most marked in these descriptions. In Brazil, owing to a more limited inquiry, 1d. was, with difficulty, obtained, which has since been lost. Surat was in large request and showed, on Tuesday, a rise of ¾d.@1d. ⅌ ℔.; since then, however, the absence of any response in Manchester to this movement has checked the upward tendency; the demand has dwindled down to the former limited scale, and quotations close only ⅛d. dearer for American, 1⅛d. for Egyptian, and ⅛d.@¼d. for Surat. Sales of the week 46,610 bales, including 18,220 bales to speculators, and 6,330 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat and the tendency downward. The sales were only about 1,000 bales. The official quotations are as follow:

Fair Orleans........	28d.	Middling Orleans..	23⅛d.
Fair Mobile.........	27d.	Middling Mobile....	23d.
Fair Uplands........	26d.	Middling Uplands...	22⅛d.

Stock 295,900 bales, including 19,780 American. At sea, from India, 187,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A very quiet tone prevailed yesterday, and there was some giving way in strength since Tuesday.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Flour in moderate demand at late rates—say 22s. 6d.@28s. ⅌ bbl. Wheat steady and rather more regular than on Tuesday last. Red Western 9s.@9s. 10d.; Southern 9s. 10d.@10s. 3d.; White Western 10s. 6d.@11s.; Southern 11s. 3d.@12s. 3d. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Corn unchanged. Mixed 29s. 6d.; White 31s.@33s. ⅌ 480 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef and Pork dull at late rates. Bacon freely offered at a reduction from last week's prices. Lard 1s. lower, with a great desire to sell; prices 39s.@40s. Tallow irregular and 6d.@9d. ⅌ cwt. lower; small sales at 44s.@46s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and rather easier, 32s. 6d.@33s. for both. Resin dull at 28s. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, nothing doing. Sugar dull and tending downward. Coffee, nothing to report. Rice steady. Linseed quiet but steady. Hemp neglected. Jute very flat. Cod Oil sells at £48. Sperm, £90 for Winter bagged. Linseed Oil steady but quiet. Petroleum—Small sales of Crude Pennsylvania at £18 10s.@£19.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: Breadstuffs very dull and last week's advance lost. Iron firm at last quotations. Sugar—More doing at rather lower prices. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged; Congou 1s. 1d. Rice in fair demand. Tallow firmer; Y. C., 46s.@46s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, nominally 125s. Resin, 27s. 6d.@28s. Linseed Cakes slow, but unaltered in value. Linseed Oil declined to 40s. 6d., with but few sellers. Cod Oil sells at £50; Sperm, £83 for American. Whalefins still excited—£551 paid for a cargo of Davis' Straits. Messrs. GROVES & TODD report Beef and Pork unaltered. Lard firm, at full rates. Petroleum in fair demand. Crude, £18 10s. Indian Corn looking up.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROTHERS say: "American Stocks are quiet, and without variation. A little more doing in Railway Securities. Erie, 41; Illinois Central, 43 discount; New-York Central nominal, at 71@73.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Opening of the Congressional Session.

Extracts from the President's Message.

Letter from Miramon to Almonte.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Heraldo* of Mexico, gives the following *resumé* of the opening of the Mexican Congress:

"The Congress opened its session with due solemnity on the 20th ult., the President assisting, accompanied by his ministers, the city corporation, other municipalities, and the generals and chiefs not on duty. The diplomatic corps occupied the tribune reserved for them. The galleries and approaches to the chamber were filled with people. The message of President JUAREZ was read. He expresses in it the great pleasure he experienced in seeing himself in the midst of the Representatives, which auspicious day he had wished for. "The haughty enemy," he says, "who flattered themselves that they would destroy our beautiful institutions by the sound of their arms alone, have come to witness the imposing spectacle of a people jealous of their nationality and their liberties, sending its valiant legions to the theatre of war, and electing its Representatives with perfect regularity.'"

Further on he continues:

"The spirit that reigns among all our troops is excellent; the four years' revolution, and the encounter with the foreign enemy, have made valor so general in our army that praise can scarcely be dispensed to its more prominent exhibition; discipline has proportionately improved, the self-abnegation of our soldiers is, as ever, incomparable, and a reciprocal confidence unites the soldiers and their leaders. Joining to these considerations the distance separating us from the French Empire, and the dangers that threaten to disturb the peace of Europe, we shall comprehend that our situation, serious as it is, presents very good probability of an advantageous result for the Republic."

After commenting upon the object of the war, now known to all the world, the message continues:

"To proclaim, as our enemies do, that they do not make war against the country, but against its actual Government, is to repeat the vain declaration of all who enter upon an offensive and aggressive war, whilst it is very evident that a nation is outraged when the power which they have raised up and wish to maintain is attacked. The appeal to the vote of the country proposed by our enemies, is only a sarcasm, unworthy to be taken into consideration for a moment. In fine, the determination not to treat with the legal Government, *de jure et facto*, is a declaration of war against the rights of nations, because it closes up all the avenues to suitable satisfaction.

If I were simply a private individual, or if the power that I wield were gained through some disgraceful revolt, as sometimes happened before the nation organized its legitimate Government, I would not hesitate to sacrifice my position, if by this means the scourge of war could be driven from my country. As the authority is not an inheritance, but a trust that the nation has confided to me, more especially to maintain its independence and honor, I have received and preserved this trust for the time that our fundamental law prescribes, and I will never put it at the disposition of a foreign enemy; on the contrary, I will maintain against that enemy the war which the whole nation has taken up, until he is obliged to acknowledge the justice of our cause. But evidently the Government could not fulfill the arduous duties which this extraordinary situation imposes upon it, without the discretionary power, which, up to the present time, it exercises by will of the Congress."

JOSE GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA, President of the Chamber, replied to the First Magistrate of the Republic in a speech, full of patriotism, in which, among other things, he says:

"The national representation comprehends that the financial condition of the Republic will occasion difficulties to the Government in organizing the defence upon which the country is resolved, but this very resolution neutralizes to a great extent the obstacles, because it predisposes the nation to every kind of sacrifice. Those which the emergencies of the war may require do not frighten the people; all they ask of the Government is to save their independence and liberty. We protest in their name, as the nation is now doing by actions, that the persons and property of all Mexicans are at this moment but the country's. The proofs of patriotic self-denial which are taking place in almost all the Republic, authorize the Congress to speak in these terms, without its words being taken as a useless echo of historical resolutions."

The following is a translation of a letter written by MIRAMON, Ex-President of the Mexican Republic, to ALMONTE, a copy of which was transmitted to the *Diario*, of Havana, by the writer:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

DEAR SIR: In the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 11th of last month, I read the circular dated Sept. 19, which stated that you had appointed Col. JOSE H. GONZALEZ as Under Secretary of State of the Government in Orizaba.

I am sorry that my name should have been mentioned in that publication without any necessity, and without taking into account the fact that recently I have earnestly tried to keep the public from occupying themselves about me. Especially do I regret it as this occurs at a period in which all of us Mexicans ought to labor for a strict union in order to operate in concert for our country in the present momentous crisis.

I would have remained silent at this time, as at others, when I have been attacked by fanatical writers of the demagogue party of my country, or by badly informed writers in foreign journals, awaiting the period when I might be listened to and calmly judged by my fellow-citizens; but Col. GONZALEZ, in the above-named circular, spoke as your organ, you were a Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, representing the Government at the head of which I had the honor to be, and the passages of the circular that concern me refer to a matter in which you had to intervene officially. They have on that account some importance, and must have caused an impression that would render my silence, even for a short time, liable to misconstruction. Therefore, in sending you this letter, you must not be astonished at my sending it to some papers in which Col. GONZALEZ's note has been published.

No doubt you are mistaken or Señor GONZALEZ is mistaken in asserting that I, having taken the place of Gen. ZULOAGA in 1856, in the Republic, asked of the Imperial Government the armed intervention of France to maintain the Government, and I flatter myself, from my knowledge of your desire of justice, that you will rectify this statement, or that you will have the kindness to publish the documents relating to it. You can have no difficulty in so doing, supposing you had known that the affair itself should be thus arranged and that the documents must be in your reach. If they had remained in the archives of the Legation, they would have already appeared in a thousand pamphlets, so that there might fall upon me the censure which the demagogues affect to believe due to Mexicans who entertain sentiments favorable to foreign intervention, and with more reason to those who have brought it about.

You are likewise mistaken, or Señor GONZALEZ is, in supposing that I pretended to be maintained in the Supreme Magistracy of the Republic by French bayonets. Whenever the slightest opportunity offered itself of putting an end to the civil war during my administration, whenever any scheme was settled upon for a similar purpose, the first basis that I fixed upon was my withdrawal from the Presidency, and the choice of a ruler by the nation itself; I refer, among other things, to the propositions for an arrangement which I offered, when Capt. ALDHAM, in the name of the English Government, offered his friendly mediation between the contending parties. I find, General, more glory in assisting with my sword for the support of a Government that presides for the elevation of my country, than in being Chief of the State; the former is more suited to my inclinations; my career has been in the field, and not in the Cabinet.

I know not to what facts the circular alludes as a proof of my ambition, but I am astonished that my conduct is quoted as a proof. My conduct, until we took leave of each other in Paris, in the greatest harmony the last time we were together, deserved your entire approbation, and was in accordance with the conversations that we held almost every day. You must remember it well. After the act committed against my person by the English nation in the waters of Vera Cruz, it has been such as true patriotism and respect to myself demanded; I have kept myself away from the theatre of events, so that my presence might not seem embarrassing to the persons who might bring about the happiness of my country; and to prevent them from feeling the slightest apprehension, I resolved to remain thus in retirement until those same persons might point out to me the occasion for me to offer my services.

It has been truly painful to me to have to trouble you with this long letter, but you see that I have not exceeded the limits of what is required for the defence of my honor, and the statement of facts which I ought to keep from being perverted. With this same design I shall continue to labor for the future. In the meantime, I am yours, truly,

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

FROM NICARAGUA.

The steamer *America*, of the Nicaragua line, entered this port yesterday morning, on her way to New-York, for the purpose of taking in coal, etc., with 572 passengers on board. Her news was up to the 21st ult., and mention is made of a meeting of Mexicans in San Francisco, on the 19th, for the purpose of arranging means to assist the Mexican Government with pecuniary aid to resist the French invasion. The proposal was enthusiastically received, and books for subscription were opened at the office of the newspaper *La Voz de Méjico*. A considerable sum was likewise collected on the spot.

LARA.

Life Scenes in Camp.

A Private Letter from a Sergeant in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I suppose you read my letter to mother, describing an excursion along the mountains up the Shenandoah Valley. While we were there we sent out two companies at a time every day on picket at fords on the Shenandoah River, which at this place was about as wide as Grandpa's Mill Pond, but not so deep. The first company captured a rebel lieutenant and a private belonging to the secesh cavalry. They came down to the other side of the river, tied their horses, rowed across, and went into a farm house a little back to eat breakfast. Finding they were observed by our men they went to run, but the leveling of our rifles halted them. Of course we wanted to take their horses, too, but were afraid of some rebel cavalry, to be seen at a short distance. Some of them came down to cover the retreat of their scouts, (not knowing that we had captured them,) but we shot one of them and wounded another, and compelled them to retire, when two of our men ventured across and secured the horses, safely bringing them back. One of the horses is a very fleet, white stallion, now better employed in carrying our gallant Major. He can outrun, outtrot and out maneuver any other horse around.

Company A went out Thursday morning and stationed pickets at two fords—15 men and 1 sergeant at one, and 25 men and 2 sergeants at the other. I was the sergeant with the former squad. The captain and lieutenant were with the other. I thought one of them ought to have staid with me, but I suppose they wanted to be together. My position was at a bend of the river, near a saw-mill. You could very easily speak across the river, and by swimming some fifteen feet, you could walk the rest. About 350 yards back was a rebel picket, and a little further numerous rebel cavalry. We dug a hole in the ground about eight feet square and four deep, in which to make our little fire, so that at night the light might not guide a rebel bullet—during the day they would keep out of bullet range. One of my men stuck a pig with his sabre-bayonet, as it run near his post, so we had plenty of fresh pork and pork-steak all the time we were there! We expected to be relieved Friday morning, as we should have been, but after a long, cold, sleepless night, the morning brought us only a snow-storm! Noon came and no relief arrived; so we had to continue on duty for twenty-four hours more in the snow and cold, our rifles wet, our feet almost frozen, &c. All this was bad enough, but then our coffee and meat gave out, and our stomachs began to chill, too; and to cap the climax, our Major came riding up rapidly, all muffled up in Napoleonic style, and, addressing me, said: "Sergeant, you must *put that fire out*; we have reliable information that the rebels desire to cross to-night, and we shall depend on you to alarm the camp if they do." All this made me feel as if we were pretty hardly used. However, as it was about an hour before dark, I ordered the corporal to keep up the fire till then, and put the kettle over, while I hurried over to camp and tried to get a little coffee to warm us up. Taking one man as a body guard, we double-quicked it to camp, got the coffee, and, moreover, an 8-pound chunk of fresh beef, and a loaf for each of fresh bread, which had just arrived in camp, and which the Quartermaster kindly gave me without stopping to weigh it. Thus heavily laden we went back over the snow on a dog-trot, accomplishing the whole inside of an hour. We had coffee that night for supper! You may well suppose that by this time, after thirty-six hours' continuous vigilance, I began to feel sleepy. However, I could not yet "court weary nature's sweet restorer." I sent the corporal *to bed*, to sleep till 12 o'clock, when I would awake him. His bed was some wet cornstalks under a few rails leaning against the fence. It was now 6 o'clock, and if ever I knew six tardy, weary hours, I experienced them then! When I posted my sentries I placed them in ambush behind trees and bushes, so that the enemy might not see them. About 10 o'clock I made a tour of observation along the line of the river shore, trying to see a "secesh" on the other side, but without success. You should have seen me then!—my rubber blanket round my shoulders, my rubber havelock on my head and neck, my rifle under my arm, I peering through the dark as I moved stealthily along, the snow blinding my eyes. Once I fancied I heard the click of a musket across the river, which suggested the possibility of a gun being leveled upon me by some rebel sharpshooter. I cocked my piece and anxiously listened and waited for other developments, which however were simply my return to my headquarters.

At 12 I woke up the corporal and told him I must try and get a little sleep and tried to impress him with his responsibility, but I did not venture to go to his crib lest I should sleep too soundly. So, putting my rubber blanket on the ground, or rather on the snow, I threw myself on the one-half of it pulling the other half over me, my air pillow under my head, and the flap of my havelock over my face, and having intrusted myself, my friends and my country to Him who never sleeps, I got a refreshing nap of four hours unbroken by the least disturbance. Nothing of import happened all night. At early dawn we lighted up the fire, cooked our meat, making some excellent soup with some cabbage that one of the boys got—somewhere.

At 3 o'clock next afternoon we were called in without having been relieved, as the whole regiment was about to return to Bolivar Heights. So I conducted my command back to camp, and then filling our haversacks we fell in with the rest of the regiment for a march of 21 miles back to this place, where I fear we are to have winter quarters.

Write me often. It is such a comfort to get letters from home.

Your affectionate brother,

P. W. L.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK LIESE, whose sudden demise has cast a gloom over an extensive circle in this City and country, and in the commercial community at large, deserves more than a passing notice from one who was on the most intimate terms with him for an unbroken term of 33 years, and who will revere and cherish his memory for the many virtuous qualities by him practiced while living. He was a good man in every sense of the word, and should be an example to all his survivors.

Mr. LIESE was born in Birckeburgh, Germany, about 1797, and was apprenticed to the trade of a cutler and turner. In his 17th year he was compelled by conscription to carry the arms of a soldier, for which he recived a Prussian war medal in 1815. He arrived here quite young, and was engaged by the New-York Gaslight Company, at a high srlarry. In a short time afterward his genius prompted him to erect a factory which has since been of the greatest benefit to the suffering community, and from which he has, for the past 40 years, supplied nearly all the hospitals, druggists, and medical faculty. His surgical instruments challenge competiton, in regard to usefulness, with those of English and French manufacture. The extensive business relations of Mr. LIESE brought him in contact with almost all classes of society, and through his affability and agreeable manners won for him from all the greatest confidence. His benevolence and liberality were unbounded. Since the war broke out he has liberally contributed to raising of regiments, and has a son-in-law now serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

The urbanity of Mr. LIESE was unbounded and was made conspicuously manifest during his term of office as President of the German Benevolent Society of this City. He was also connected and a contributor to many other charitable societies, among which may be classed the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternity. In 1836 he was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York and W. M. of R. A. Lodge No. 2 of Masons. His funeral took place on Monday, and although the weather was very inclement it was very numerously attended.

Shinplasters to be Suppressed.

CIRCULAR FROM SUPERINTENDENT VAN DYCK.

District-Attorney SHAFER, of Albany, acknowledges the receipt of the following document, which has doubtless been sent to officials in other districts, and declares his purpose of enforcing the penalties:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1862.

Ira Shafer, Esq., District-Attorney:

The numerous and constantly increasing violations of the law against "unauthorized Banking," which exist in our midst, would seem to call for the intervention of the public authorities.

The action of the Corporation of this City, in authorizing the issue of notes in its name, representing fractional parts of a dollar, found an apology in the inconvenience resulting from the withdrawal of silver coin from circulation. Being the act of a Municipal body, it held out an assurance against ultimate loss through a failure to redeem the currency issued.

But this example is now being imitated by private individuals, and each day adds to the number of those who are violating the law, and increasing the hazards of the community by issuing notes to circulate as money, without the security prescribed by law for their ultimate redemption.

Under these circumstances, I am but fulfilling a public duty in calling upon you to inforce the penalties prescribed against those who shall continue, after due notice, to make the interests of the public subordinate to private cupidity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

—The authorities at the India Office have decided upon taking immediate steps for completing the land line of telegraph now in existence as far as Bagdad on to the head of the Persian Gulf, and to lay a submarine cable thence to Gwadel, on the coast of Beloochistan, from which point a land line is being constructed to join the Indian system of telegraphs to Kurrachee. Col. STEWART, R. E., directs the work generally, and Sir CHARLES BRIGHT and Mr. LATIMER are the engineers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Trial of Superintendent Kennedy Before the Police Commissioners.

Testimony of S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Brinsmade, Dr. Phelps, Mrs. Elliott, Inspector Leonard, and Charles Reynolds.

Something About Marshal Baker's "Affection"—Mr. Kennedy's "Two Manners"—Mrs. Brinsmade's Opinion of Stonewall Jackson—What the Secretary of War Thought of her Letters and Portraits.

Mrs. Brinsmade has no Complaint Against Mr. Kennedy, but Shows up Provost-Marshal Baker.

Yesterday morning was set apart by the Police Commissioners for the trial of Police-Superintendent Kennedy on the charge of the alleged imprisonment of Mrs. Brinsmade, of New-Orleans. There was a large attendance of witnesses, Police Captains and interested spectators. Among the latter were District-Attorney A. O. Hall and Dr. Mahan—the latter gentleman well known for his connection with the Beardsley Divorce case. The Police Commission was represented in the persons of Messrs. Bowen, Acton and Bergen. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow appeared to aid in the investigation on the part of the complainant, and Mr. Kennedy was present with his counsel, ex-Judge Gilbert Dean. The small and cramped room was quite crowded with the necessary persons present, no small proportion of whom were representatives of the Press.

Mr. Bowen, previous to the calling of witnesses, read over the statement of the case made by Mr. Barlow, and published in the newspapers, which statement, and correspondence annexed, form the specifications of the charges against Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Bowen said he supposed the first point in the complaint was the following: "Application was made to Mr. Kennedy, after her arrest, for permission to see her, which was rudely refused by Kennedy;" "that application was made to Kennedy for the cause of her arrest, and for permission to see her, which was rudely refused by Mr. Kennedy." Mr. Bowen asked Mr. Barlow whether there was anything previous to that he took exception to?

Mr. Barlow said he took exception to the arrest itself. He did not understand that Mr. Kennedy had the authority from anybody to make this arrest. He believed it would be proper to first examine Mrs. Brinsmade, in reference to the fact of her arrival, visit to Washington, arrest and detention.

Mr. Bowen thought that the points to which he called attention were the first that appeared on the face of the correspondence, and that the allegation that Mr. Kennedy "threatened to lock up the applicant for making the application," formed a portion of the first specification. Mr. Bowen then explained to Mr. Dean, that he was trying to separate and designate the distinct charges in the specifications.

Mr. Dean said he knew nothing about this case except what had appeared in the newspapers, until Mr. Kennedy called at his house last evening, and desired that he should appear as his counsel. He would also say that they desired that the examination should be thorough and public. Of course it would be more convenient for the public if definite specifications were made out.

Mr. Bowen said he understood Mr. Barlow to consent that the documents alluded to should be the specifications of the charge.

Mr. Barlow replied that he could not consent, as he was not prosecutor. Nor did he propose to appear as counsel for Mrs. Brinsmade, or for the people. He proposed simply to give the Commission the benefit of any information in his possession.

Mr. Bowen said the first information the Commission had of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade was from the publication made by Mr. Barlow. On that statement and correspondence accompanying it a formal charge had been made against Mr. Kennedy. Though Mr. Barlow did not appear as prosecutor, he was nevertheless the complainant, in behalf of the public, in behalf of his friend or client. As such the Commissioners welcomed him, and accepted his aid in getting at the truth. They would endeavor to have the investigation thorough and complete, and the specifications thoroughly sifted.

Mr. Barlow said he did not appear in the attitude of a prosecutor of Mr. Kennedy. He had become aware of certain facts, as stated in his letter, and had deemed it his duty, as a sworn Attorney at the Bar of New-York, to make these facts known. If he had been misinformed—if the facts were not as stated—he should have done his duty, and the misstatement would be corrected. He was here as a witness, to give the Commission the benefit of his evidence.

Mr. Dean admitted that Mr. Barlow's efforts in the case were but consistent with his duty as a member of the Bar.

Mr. Bowen then proposed to swear Mr. Barlow, who said, "Do you wish to swear me? I do not believe I can give you any evidence." Mr. Bowen, however, thought it would be best for Mr. Barlow to tell all he knew about the statements contained in his letter to the Press. So Mr. Barlow was sworn, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF S. L. M. BARLOW, ESQ.

About the 2d of October, a gentleman at the Union Club, in this City, informed me that Mrs. Brinsmade had been in confinement three or four weeks at a station-house in the City of New-York, by the alleged order of Mr. Kennedy, and that there was difficulty in obtaining information as to the charges on which she was arrested; the gentleman said it was strange that there were not among the thousands of lawyers in New-York, any who would get out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and ascertain why this woman was held; I stated that I would take out the writ upon the necessary facts being presented; I undertook to get the facts, but, Mr. Draper coming in, I asked him if he knew the facts; he said he did not; I explained them to him, and he said he would inquire in Washington, and that if the facts were as represented, that the woman should be discharged; on the Monday preceding the election, Mr. Draper said he had obtained information sufficient to warrant him in ordering the discharge of Mrs. Brinsmade.

Mr. Kennedy—That he had ordered it?

Mr. Barlow—No; information on which he had procured her discharge. All the facts alleged in the published letters were obtained from parties who are here now as witnesses.

Mr. Dean—You have no personal knowledge of any of these facts—none of the important facts in the charges against Mr. Kennedy? A.—No.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLES PHELPS.

Dr. Charles Phelps, a sandy-whiskered gentleman with a gold-headed cane, was the next witness called. He testified as follows: I live at No. 6 Lexington-avenue; knew Mrs. Brinsmade in New-Orleans; she came passenger with us on the *Fulton*, from New-Orleans, late in August last; I went with her to the Everett House the same day we arrived; remained a week; she remained, too; I then went to Alexandria, Va.; I was arrested in Washington by a man whom they called Bowles; no charge was made against me; I was taken before Col. Baker, Provost-Marshal of the War Department at Washington; was detained from Wednesday until Saturday at the Old Capitol Prison; they made no charge against me; it was intimated that I was a disloyal person and a Confederate emissary; I heard of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade after that arrest on Thursday evening; Mr. Woods, the keeper of the prison, told me; I saw Mrs. Brinsmade in Washington; I came away an hour after I was released; I knew of Mrs. Brinsmade being in New-York; I arrived here on Saturday evening about 11 o'clock; went to the St. Nicholas and another hotel, but could not find her; I was told by one of the deputies of the Provost-Marshal's Office in Washington, that I could see Mrs. Brinsmade at the St. Nicholas immediately after she got here; after finding that she was not there or at the other hotels, I took the proper course by inquiring of Mr. Kennedy, who was at that time Provost-Marshal of the City of New-York; I saw him on Sunday morning: the day after my return, at his house early in the morning; I introduced myself to him and told him, I do not recollect the exact words, but the substance of it was, "I have been told that Mrs. Brinsmade was in New-York, and I had come to him as the proper person to inquire of;" he said he had no information as to her place of confinement; that he had knowledge of the case as of other similar cases, but that he was not specially interested in this one; he finally told me that if I would call here at eleven o'clock he would give me the information I wanted; I called shortly before eleven, asked Mr. Kennedy if it was too early; he answered "No," but said he had received a letter from Col. Baker, who told him that if he had the slightest idea that I knew Mrs. Brinsmade was to be sent to New-Orleans he would have kept me in Washington longer than he did; I asked if I could communicate with her; he told me No; I told him that I should like to do so through him or other parties just as well as any other way; he told me that I had better not interfere in the case any further; I disclaimed any interference at all; he then told me that if I did—I do not recollect his exact words—but the substance was that if I did attempt to find out the whereabouts, or to see Mrs. Brinsmade, I should be locked up and kept.

Q.—Was there any complaint against your manner—anything you said to provoke such a threat? Any objection to your manner or language? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What was Mrs. Brinsmade's conduct and manner on the passage from New-Orleans? A.—The only thing I noticed that distinguished her conduct from the other ladies, was the fact that she was kind and attentive to the sick and disabled United States soldiers coming on from New-Orleans; she did that, and we had thirty or forty lady passengers; I do not know that there was any other lady who did anything of that kind; I can volunteer a statement; I have noticed a charge that she lost no opportunity of denouncing the Government; although I know her better than anybody else except the Midshipman alluded to, I have never heard her use a disloyal expression; have heard her speak in disparaging terms of Burke, in a personal way.

To Mr. Dean—I was not in the United States service; was in the employ of the New-York and Havana Steamship Company; I became acquainted with Mrs. Brinsmade at New-Orleans; it was in the Summer; she came on board the *Fulton*; never met her at any house in New-Orleans; I have no personal knowledge about her husband, except what I was told; I was told she had a husband; have been told that he was in the Confederate service in the army; she called on board the ship once or twice after the first time; I have resided in New-York at various times when the ship has been in port—in Fourteenth-street, the Everett House and in Lexington-avenue; I remained at the Everett House during the time Mrs. Brinsmade was in the City; Mr. E. T. Woodward, the midshipman spoken of, who has been promoted since, was there all the time; he left the day before I did; I left on Friday, Sept. 19; I went on the *Fulton* to Alexandria; Mrs. Brinsmade, or some friend of hers, did send me a telegraph dispatch that I received in Hampton Roads, or at Fort Monroe; I do not think I have the dispatch; she did not telegraph more than once; the purport was that she was in Washington, and would be glad to see me; I did go to Washington; I had no special business with her.

At this point a discussion arose between Mr. Barlow, Mr. Dean, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bergen, as to the object of the line of inquiry. Mr. Dean said it was to show the character of the relations between the Doctor and Mrs. Brinsmade—that they were intimate, and he was very friendly to her—that his feelings were very strongly interested in her.

Mr. Barlow—We admit it.

Mr. Phelps said that in view of insinuations which had appeared in the public prints, he desired to make a statement, and that was that his relations with Mrs. Brinsmade had been entirely of an honorable character. Imputations to the contrary had appeared in the public prints, and he declared them to be entirely and utterly false.

Mr. Bowen—Whatever her character may be morally, we have nothing to do with. She is not upon trial.

Dr. Phelps to Mr. Bowen—I believed from the character of the examination that she was.

Dr. Phelps to Mr. Dean—I understood I was released by order of the War Department; I did not hear Mr. Kennedy's name used in connection with my arrest; I was confined in the old Capitol Prison; before being taken there, I was carried to the office of Baker, or I went voluntarily, being told that he wished to see me, and was there arrested; the office is directly opposite Willard's; I did have a difficulty with Col. Baker—hard words; he insulted me, and I pocketed the insult, of course; my vessel was on the way to New-York; I came on the cars; I arrived about twelve o'clock Saturday night; visited the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan in search of Mrs. Brinsmade; called upon Mr. Kennedy at eight A. M. Sunday, and again at eleven A. M.; it was at the last interview Mr. Kennedy spoke of receiving the letter from Col. Baker; he did not mention it when I saw him at eight o'clock.

Q.—Did he not in that conversation say that Mrs. Brinsmade was held by order of Baker? A.—I do not recollect of any such statement being made, one way or the other.

Q.—Did he not give that as a reason for his reply about the letter of Col. Baker? A.—I do not know that he gave it to me explicitly. At the house he said he had no information of her whereabouts; when he alluded to the letter of Baker, he did not show the letter.

Q.—Where did you see Mrs. Brinsmade in Washington? A.—At the Old Capitol Prison; she told me she was under arrest, and was going to New-York, and was to be sent to New-Orleans; there was an officer with her.

To Mr. Bowen—The interview at Mr. Kennedy's house lasted ten or fifteen minutes; the interview the last time lasted about five minutes.

Q.—(By Mr. Barlow)—Was that a threatening tone that Mr. Kennedy used, a pleasant one, or a suggestive one on the part of Mr. Kennedy? A.—His manner was unpleasant; I did not regard it as suggestive, but rather as a command.

Mr. Bowen—I do not understand from the testimony that his manner was such as you could take offence at from a public officer who was overwhelmed with business.

Mr. Phelps—I regarded it as offensive, Sir.

Q.—In what respect? A.—The words.

Q.—What were the words? A.—First the words of Baker's letter, and second, the statement that I had best not interfere any further, and that if I did I should be locked up in a cell and kept.

This closed the testimony of Dr. Phelps, and there was a visible stir as the name of Mrs. Brinsmade was called. The lady was tastefully attired in black silk. She had a blue veil thrown over her face, which, at the request of Mr. Barlow, she laid aside whilst giving her testimony. She is a lady of graceful figure and pleasing face, and has eyes that denote the custom of command. Her whole manner was quite self-possessed, lady-like and dignified. Her testimony was given with promptness, rapidity and firmness—indeed so rapidly that the excellent short-hand reporters employed by the Police Commissioners found it always difficult and often impossible to catch her utterances. She testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

My name is Isabel M. Brinsmade; I reside in New-Orleans; I was born there; I left there about the 25th of August last, on the steamer *Fulton*; I was coming to New-York for the purpose of transacting private family business; I intended to remain a short time in New-York; after I got here, I made up my mind to go to Washington; on the passage here, I knew the Captain, his wife and son, Dr. Phelps, and some of the lady passengers; we arrived at New-York on the 25th of Sept.; I went to the Everett House; afterward went to Brooklyn; was there a week; I resided there with a friend—an old connection; I then went to Washington; was there four days; was arrested by one Bowles, an officer, who told me it was by order of the Provost-Marshal of Washington City, Col. Baker, before whom I was taken; they took from me my private papers, my pictures—portraits of myself; Baker told me I was arrested by order of the Secretary of War; that I was accused of being a rebel spy, of having treasonable papers in my possession; he told me they would send me to New-Orleans; I told him I had not done anything to deserve that; he said I had been indiscreet in remarks about the Government; that I had said that Stonewall Jackson was the only man who could fight McClellan, [laughter,] which of course I acknowledged, [great laughter;] he told me that I was going to be sent to New-Orleans; that I was to be taken to New-York, and kept a prisoner at the St. Nicholas Hotel until I was sent away; that on Saturday he was going to New-York, and would release me. He said there was nothing in my private papers to hold me as a spy; he said my letters were very affectionate; he said my pictures were, one or two of them, good-looking, and he proposed to preserve and keep them because they were good-looking; he informed me that he could not return my pictures and letters until the next day, because he wished to show them to the Secretary of War before he gave them to me. When I came to New-York, Bowles brought me to the headquarters, in Broome-street, in a carriage.

Q.—What was Bowles' conduct and manner toward you? A.—He was exceedingly affectionate, and called me my dear Bella; when he got out of the carriage he did not tell me the place it was, saying he stopped for orders; when he came back he told me I was to be taken to the Forty-seventh-street station-house; the driver got down from his seat on the carriage, and I saw a gentleman whom I knew; I told the driver to tell that gentleman where he took me; I never saw Mr. Kennedy; I should not know him if I should see him; during my confinement in the Station-house I saw the Captain, and Sergeants, and Policemen every day; Col. Baker came after I had been there three weeks; he said that he had come to release me; that the Secretary of War and Kennedy were anxious to have me sent to New-Orleans; that Kennedy had written to him, urging my release, from time to time, and that he had pleased him (Kennedy) by telling him to inquire when certain vessels were going to New-Orleans; that Kennedy had been very anxious to have me sent to New-Orleans, and that he (Baker) had persuaded the Secretary of War not to do it; that Mr. Kennedy had been repeatedly requesting the order to send me to New-Orleans; that he had told him to see about some ships leaving for New-Orleans; that it was to employ and please Kennedy; that Kennedy asked him, when he arrived in New-York, whether he had an order for my removal South; that he had told Kennedy "No," that he had brought a release; that Kennedy said, "I will serve it—I would prefer doing it myself;" Baker told me I would be released next day, at 9 or 12 o'clock; he was going to Albany and would return in the morning; that I should not go away with anyone else but him; that if I let Kennedy know where I went Kennedy would arrest me again; he advised me to leave New-York for a few days, because, if Kennedy knew where I was going, he would arrest me; I asked Bowles what was to become of me; he said he did not know; he had not read his orders from the War Department; I frequently asked the officers when they went down to headquarters in the morning, to ask Mr. Kennedy if he had any orders about me; the invariable reply was that "Kennedy can't do anything for you until he receives orders from the War Department;" when Baker promised to let me out, he said I had better not remain in New-York; that he wanted me to go to Philadelphia with him; that he would take me away himself; that if I would go with him I should be discharged, because then he would take me where neither Kennedy or anybody else would molest me again. I frequently sent messages to Mr. Kennedy by Capt. Slocum and others; I had not been guilty of any offence; I did not meddle with political affairs; I wanted to come North, and my business had no connection with any political or military subject; I had a pass from the military commander of New-Orleans to come here. I had letters to Messrs. Elliott, Searing, and others, authorizing them to advance me money to defray my expenses—whatever I wanted.

To Mr. Dean—I never saw Mr. Kennedy until now; so far as I know, he had nothing to do with my arrest; I always supposed that Mr. Kennedy was not my custodian—or that the officers who had charge of me, and without whom Kennedy could do nothing, were at the War Department; that was the invariable reply to my inquiries; Baker told me I was a prisoner by order of the Secretary of War.

To Mr. Bowen—I was treated with the utmost respect by all the officers and policemen at the Station-house; I was treated very rudely by Bowles and Baker; I have no complaint to make as far as the Station-house is concerned.

To Mr. Dean—I was kept in a little room, next to the large room where complaints are all entered on the books; I had a separate room by myself; I was taken to the adjoining house for my meals, and was comfortable; the room was cold, but one of the officers lent me a rug; my privacy was not invaded; they all treated me with respect; they all thought my imprisonment an outrage.

Q.—They did not put you in a cell?

Mrs. Brinsmade (earnestly)—Oh, they would not dare to do that [laughter;] I was allowed no connection with the outside world; they refused to let me send letters, even under their supervision, but I managed to pitch one out of the window, which some kind person put in the Post-office, and it reached its destination; the officers said they had no authority to permit me to write; Baker told me that Draper could not get me out; that Draper was a man of no influence or power, and could not get me out; I had no means of communicating with friends or counsel during the forty days of my imprisonment in the Station-house.

Some portions of Mrs. Brinsmade's testimony was repeated, in order to secure accuracy in the official reporter's notes. The above is the substance of all her testimony, and, in nearly every instance, is exactly her own language.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. J. K. ELLIOTT.

Mrs. J. K. Elliott was the next witness; she testified as follows: I have known Mrs. Brinsmade since she was a child; knew her in New-Orleans; have known her from childhood; was a neighbor of her father's; when I heard that Mrs. Brinsmade was a prisoner, I called upon Mr. Kennedy in company with Mrs. Converse, who had also known Mrs. Brinsmade; I asked where she was confined, by whose order, and for what reason; Mr. Kennedy said she was arrested as a general spy; that he had watched her since her landing in New-York; that his presence had overshadowed her since she arrived here; that when she was in Brooklyn he had been there; when she was at the Everett House he was there; that when she went to Washington his presence followed her there, and that when he got her in the right place where he could prevent her doing mischief, he had arrested her; I asked who was her accuser? who had arrested her? what had she done? he said he was her accuser; "I, madam, am her accuser;" those were the very words he used.

Q.—Did you ask permission to see Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—I did; he said I could not see her; he did not tell me where she was; I told him I had been there and tried to see her; I went there first supposing I could see her without trouble.

Q.—Did you explain to the Superintendent that you were interested in her—that you had known her before? A.—Yes, Sir; I said I had known her from childhood; I do not remember whether I told him all; I was in the office ten or fifteen minutes; Mr. Kennedy said she was a general spy, and ought to be hung; I told him that she was a young and giddy girl, ill suited to such a mission—that she was not capable of being a spy; Mr. Kennedy said she "was just as capable of being a spy for all that; that she was just like the rest—even that woman who made a wagon of herself to carry quinine to the rebel soldiers; that her husband was in the rebel service and had lost his arm in it, but that that did not dampen his ardor;" I did not get permission to see Mrs. Brinsmade.

Mr. Barlow said he wished to ask this witness a question as to Mr. Kennedy's manner. He had several interviews with him, and knew that Mr. Kennedy had two "usual manners." He wished to ascertain which manner Mr. Kennedy had in use at that time.

Q.—What was his general tone and manner while addressing you? A.—I thought it rather stern; he said, "I, madam, I," in that abrupt manner.

Q.—He was not insulting to you? A.—No, Sir; nothing more than in addressing me in that manner. I made an application to Mr. Draper; Mr. Draper said he had written to Washington, and I should know about it as soon as he got an answer; he did not know anything about it himself.

To Mr. Dean—I never knew Mr. Kennedy before; I introduced myself to him; I carried a letter of introduction to Mr. Draper stating my business; it was a letter from Dr. Tyng, whose politics and character were, I suppose, of the right stamp.

Mr. Barlow—Madam, ministers at the North never have any politics. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Elliott—Except Dr. Tyng. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bowen, (smiling)—What are his politics?

Mrs. Elliott—Proper, of course. [Renewed laughter.]

To Mr. Bowen—[Testimony continued]—I do not recollect that Mr. Kennedy alluded to the War Department or the Police Department; he simply said he was waiting orders from "the Department;" I inferred that to mean the Police Department.

Q.—Was there anything offensive in Mr. Kennedy's demeanor? Did he treat you with discourtesy? Did he insult you? A.—No, Sir; he did not insult me at all; I felt very much frightened, because I had never been in such a place before.

Mr. Bowen—Yes, Madam, the Police have terrors. [Laughter.]

Mr. Barlow, while disclaiming the position of counsel for prosecution, said that the evidence of Mrs. Converse, who was present, would be to the same purport as that of Mrs. Elliott. The lady was therefore excused from testifying.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES REYNOLDS.

Charles Reynolds was the hack-driver who drove the carriage on the night of Mrs. Brinsmade's return from Washington. He corroborated the statement already made by the lady as to the occurrences on that evening—particularly with reference to his having informed Mrs. Brinsmade's friend, at her request, where she was taken.

Mr. Barlow wished to prove by Mr. Butterworth a conversation with an Inspector of Police, who told Mr. Butterworth that the lady was to be sent South on the *Bienville* the next day, and thereby prevented Mr. Butterworth from seeing Mr. Kennedy about it.

Mr. Bowen said they wished to exhaust the subject.

Mr. Barlow said that whether Mr. Kennedy had overstepped his duty or not somebody had evidently done so, else this lady would not have been shut up as she was for forty days. He hoped that for the interest of justice the Commissioners would let all the facts in the case be spread out on the record for that purpose.

Mr. Bowen, on behalf of the Commission, expressed the utmost anxiety to ascertain the truth, declaring that the Board would not sanction an infringement of the rights of the humblest citizen. If injustice had been done by Mr. Kennedy, that fact should be made known, and, if Mr. Kennedy had been wrongfully accused, that also ought to be made to appear. It would be necessary, in order to give the complete history of the case, that Mr. Draper should be present, in which case he should favor an adjournment to Monday next.

TESTIMONY OF INSPECTOR JAMES M. LEONARD.

Inspector Leonard testified to the interview with Mr. Butterworth already alluded to. He met Mr. Butterworth on his way to the office, and told him that he (Leonard) understood that she was to be sent back to New-Orleans; Mr. Butterworth said if that is the case, I do not think there is any need of my seeing Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Leonard said he had always supposed that Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested by order of the War Department, and that Mr. Kennedy had no power to release her.

Mr. Barlow called the attention of the Board to the unjust insinuations against Mrs. Brinsmade's character which had been made in some of the newspapers. Her only crime had been that she had been seized and taken away from her friends without a shadow of law or justice. It was but right that these insinuations should be repelled. He felt satisfied from what he knew of Mrs. Brinsmade's character that these insinuations were undeserved and should be taken back.

Mr. Bowen said that so far as the Government was concerned, the allegations as to her being a spy, &c., were taken back by her release.

Mr. Dean, on behalf of Mr. Kennedy, denied any intention to say a word against the lady's character. The defence would consist mainly of the correspondence already printed in the newspapers, including a letter from the lady's uncle. If there were insinuations in that, it was not their fault.

Mr. Barlow—Oh he is an applicant for a small office in Washington.

Mr. Kennedy informally suggested to Mr. Barlow that he might have asked Mrs. Brinsmade whether she ever got back her private letters and daguerreotypes (which she never did.)

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

HORRIBLE CASE OF ABORTION.

A Beautiful Young Lady the Victim—She is Taken Home Insensible and Dies—Arrest of the Alleged Abortionist and His Housekeeper—Coroner's Investigation.

A most heartrending case of abortion, resulting in death, has just been developed, and plunges a respectable family into the deepest grief. From the facts already brought to light, it appears that on the 25th ultimo Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, a young lady of beauty and accomplishments, left the home of her parents, No. 370 Bleecker-street, suddenly, and under very mysterious circumstances. All efforts to find the missing girl proved unavailing, and the family have been suffering the most poignant grief in consequence of her absence, which to them was wholly unaccountable. About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, a carriage drove up to the door of Mr. ANDERSON's residence, when two men and a woman alighted, dragging after them an emaciated and insensible girl; and on entering the house, she was recognized by Mr. ANDERSON as his lost daughter. She was evidently in a dying condition, and in a few minutes afterwards she breathed her last. Dr. TUCKER, who lives on the next block, was immediately summoned, but before he arrived the two men who had assisted to take the deceased home left the house and escaped. The woman, however, was not allowed to leave, and Dr. TUCKER called upon her to explain the mystery attending the disappearance and death of Miss ANDERSON. The woman, who gave her name as ELIZA GORDON, said she was the housekeeper of Dr. EDWARD M. BROWNE, living at No. 82 Eighth-avenue, and that the deceased arrived at Dr. BROWNE's from Newburgh, some weeks ago. It was evident to Dr. TUCKER that Lizzie was deviating from the truth in making such a statement and questioned her more closely. After repeatedly contradicting herself, the woman GORDON confessed that deceased had been an inmate of Dr. BROWNE's house, but did not say how long; that the Doctor had treated her for pleurisy and *other* complaints. In the meantime Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, who had been sent for, arrived and arrested her. After the revelations she had made it was deemed important to secure Dr. BROWN, and accordingly Capt. SEBRING, accompanied by Officer ROLLINS, called on the Doctor, whom they found waiting for his woman, GORDON, to return from Mr. ANDERSON's.

By order of Coroner RANNEY, who had also been called, Capt. SEBRING took charge of the doctor's house, in the hope of being able to secure evidence against the prisoners. The search of the premises, which was made yesterday morning, fully justified the course he had taken, as in the house were found nearly a half bushel of instruments generally supposed to be used by abortionists, a variety of letters, &c., and in a small room was a bed much saturated with blood. Coroner RANNEY promptly seized upon such articles as he deemed to be of importance in the investigation before him. A large number of witnesses have been summoned, and the Coroner is determined to enter into a thorough investigation of the case, to trace the guilt to its proper source. The fact that a funeral was recently attended from Dr. BROWNE's house, is believed by many, will reveal another similar case of crime. This circumstance will receive proper attention from Coroner RANNEY. Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, father of deceased, is a very respectable man, and the horrible death of his daughter has nearly unmanned him. Within the last few months he has lost three members of his family. One of his sons was killed in the seven days' fight before Richmond last summer, and, without knowledge of his death, his remains were brought home. This affliction coming upon them so suddenly, threw Mrs. ANDERSON into a fit of sickness from which she never recovered; she died but a few weeks since. But the shocking circumstances attending this last death has harrowed up the feelings of the distressed family, so that their sufferings are almost too much for them to bear up under.

Dr. THOMAS C. FINNELL, an experienced physician and surgeon of this City, was called upon to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. The official report of the Doctor has not yet been made, and the public will necessarily await the time when he is called as a witness, for a full account of the condition in which the remains were found. We have learned, however, that the heart, lungs and other organs were found much congested, and a high state of inflammation was apparent throughout the system. The Doctor says that the evidence of an abortion having been committed is abundant and indisputable.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury, and commenced an investigation of the facts and circumstances attending this horrible transaction. Two witnesses only were examined—the first one called being the accused himself, Dr. EDWARD M. BROWNE, who, being sworn, was examined by the Coroner. He testified substantially as follows: The deceased came to my house to be treated for the pleurisy; on the second day after she came I gave her a mustard-bath, and applied a blister to her left side; she complained of great pain, and I gave her the usual remedies for the pleurisy; I procured a dozen leeches, but did not apply them; soon after, a very severe cough set in, which continued nearly up to the time when she left my house on Wednesday evening last; the amount of phlegm which she ejected I have never seen equaled; when she left my house I considered her much better; I saw her but a few minutes before she left the house; not more than five minutes; I do not keep a private lying-in Asylum, but I treat a great many ladies in the course of a year; I gave her a brandy-sling; I did not advise her to leave my house; three days before she left, I peremptorily refused to let her leave the house, as I did not consider her able; I did not know the name of deceased until just as she was leaving; I always call ladies Madam; the deceased did not come to my house without making a previous arrangement; several days before she came, a gentleman, whom I did not know, came and made arrangements for her; he was about thirty years of age; he asked me to take charge of a lady who was in delicate health; had I seen the lady before she came, I would not have taken her at all; if I effected a cure I was to be paid $50; if not cured, I was to get no pay; I was not paid; this gentleman called several times while deceased was at my house, to see how she was; he did not say to me that she was pregnant, or that he wanted me to produce an abortion; he said he thought she was afflicted with a complication of diseases; he said she was from the country; I am sometimes in the habit of taking boarders without asking their names; she came about 8 o'clock in the evening, and I did not see her until the next morning; I was at home when she came; the gentleman who made the arrangement with me, came with her; she never gave me any history of herself at all; fourteen years ago I procured an abortion, and since that time I have done it many times in cases where it was absolutely necessary. (Dr. BROWNE's book in which he had entered the names of his patients, was here produced.)

LIZZIE GORDON, being sworn, testified as follows: I live at No. 82 Eighth-avenue; I am Dr. BROWNE's housekeeper; I have been with him for six years; I am his housekeeper and nurse; I did the cooking; the washing was done by Mrs. SHAW, of Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, the deceased, came to our house about two weeks ago in the evening; a gentleman, whose name I don't know, brought deceased there; I did not see her until the next morning; deceased complained of being sick; at dinner-time the next day she told me she had a pain in her head and side; she vomited the first day in the afternoon; I saw no blood about the bed that day; on the third day she grew worse, and had a bad cough and pain in her side; the Doctor put a blister on her side, near the hip; I was in the habit of dressing and undressing the deceased; I never saw the Doctor or any one else use any instruments upon the deceased; during the last three or four days the deceased seemed better, but she coughed a great deal and expectorated considerably; the day she went away she felt pretty well and ate some dinner; a gentleman came for her in the afternoon about two o'clock, and said he would come to take her away at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, which he did; there was another man on the box of the carriage with the driver; he begged me to see the deceased home; she told me that she was going to her father's at No. 370 Bleecker-street; the deceased appeared very faint when she got into the carriage; I got frightened and requested her to come back and stay all night; the gentleman who was to accompany us to Bleecker-street got off the carriage as we started, and I never saw him again; deceased did not speak during the journey; when we arrived at her father's house, the driver helped me to take her in; deceased groaned in the carriage as if she felt unwell; she was alive when she reached the house, but she only lived a few moments; deceased's father was present when we entered; he said he had been very uneasy about her, and that she had been away four weeks; I was asked where deceased came from, and I said from Newburgh; this was at the request of the deceased, made *before we arrived at her father's house*; there was no other inmate in Dr. BROWNE's house when the deceased came; the last person who was there was a lady from Adrian, Mich.; I don't know her name; she was treated for a disease of the womb; we have not had more than two or three ladies within a year; I don't know their names; we never had any cases of miscarriage there, and never had any funerals; I never saw any clots of blood about the house, nor any evidence of an abortion having been committed; the gentleman who took Miss ANDERSON away was a tall, slim person, dark complexion, with moustache and whiskers; he was about 30 years of age, and was a dandy in appearance; he called to inquire about deceased four or five times; there is one bed in the house where there is blood, but the blood was produced by leeches; the deceased never told me why she left home to be doctored; I don't know of a lady from New-Jersey having a child at Dr. BROWNE's house, and her going away without paying the bill.

Q.—Has the doctor got any medicine that he sells for female complaints? A.—He has, and I have often sold it for him.

Q.—What was this medicine intended for? A.—I don't like to answer that question; I suppose you know just as well I do—to produce abortions.

Q.—Does the Doctor sell much of this medicine? A.—Yes, several hundred boxes a year.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There is much excitement in the neighborhood in regard to this horrible affair. The driver of the carriage which conveyed the deceased to her father's residence, has been taken into custody by Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, and will be detained as a witness. It is reported that he will testify that Miss ANDERSON was a corpse when she was taken from the carriage. The evidence yet to come against Dr. BROWNE, is said to be clear and positive. Coroner RANNEY and Capt. SEBRING are certainly entitled to much credit for the thorough manner in which they have commenced this important investigation. The seducer of the deceased has doubtless been arrested before this hour, and when the whole matter shall have been fully unraveled, it will prove to be one of the most sad and melancholy cases of the kind which have transpired in this vicinity for many years.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

Five Members of the Eighth New-York State Militia Buried with Appropriate Ceremonies.

The military funeral which took place yesterday afternoon, and in which the Eighth Regiment took part, cannot fail to add additional honor to that distinguished corps. During their three months, campaign, five of their members (privates) were slain in battle. Their bodies were recently recovered, and brought to this City, where they were laid in state in the Armory, under a guard of honor. Yesterday the funeral obsequies took place. The bodies were deposited in five handsome glass hearses, and accompanied by the regiment, were brought to Trinity Church, where the funeral services took place. The following was the order of the cortège:

Section of Police from the Ninth Precinct.
Band and Drum Corps performing a dirge.
Field and Staff Officers of the Eighth Regiment.
The Eighth Regiment, by Companies, with arms reversed and colors shrouded in crape.
Hearses containing the bodies in the following order, with ten Pall-bearers on either side, selected from the Companies represented:
Private P. Allen, late of Co. A.
Private Lawrence, late of Co. H.
Private Richards, late of Co. A.
Private Brown, late of Co. A.
Private Hopkins, late of Co. G.
Carriages of relatives.
Troop of the Eighth Regiment, dismounted.

The route taken by the procession was through Grand-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, and down Broadway to Trinity Church. During the whole march, the creditable appearance of the corps, and the sad labors in which they were engaged, attracted the attention of thousands.

Arrived at Trinity Church, the troops formed in line, and the hearses passed up in front of the great door of the edifice.

The bodies were then taken through the porch, and were met by a procession of the choristers and clergy, who emerged from the robing-room while a solemn voluntary was being performed by Mr. CUTLER, and moved down the central aisle, returning in the same order with the bodies, which were reverently placed on trestles in front of the chancel. During this ceremony Rev. Dr. VINTON read the initiatory sentences of the burial service. The anthem, selected from the thirty-ninth and ninetieth psalms,

"Lord, let me know my end," &c.,

was then sung by the choir. The Lesson, the Committal to the Earth, and the closing prayers followed, in which Rev. Drs. VINTON, OGILBY and Rev. MORGAN DIX officiated. The 202d hymn, commencing—

God of our fathers by whose hand
Thy people still art blest,
Be with us through our pilgrimage;
Conduct us to our rest.

was sung, the Benediction was pronounced, and the bodies were again placed in the hearse.

Two of the bodies will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The others will be sent to their friends.

During the services at Trinity Church the edifice was crowded.

Military Movements.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts arrived here yesterday morning, from Boston, *via* the Norwich line. It comprises nine hundred men, who were principally recruited in Essex County. They are fully armed and equipped, and in every respect add credit by their appearance, to the Bay State. Some of the officers are said to be very wealthy. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, have been in active service—the first two at Bull Run, and the latter has served thirteen months in one of the Massachusetts regiments. The corps is now at the Park Barracks. There is a band of fifteen pieces attached, which will be maintained by the officers. These troops are to join Gen. BANKS' Expedition. The following are the leading officers:

Colonel—CARLOS P. MESSER.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John W. Locke.
Major—John Hodges, Jr.
Surgeon—Wm. Cogswell.
Adjutant—Henry A. Wentworth.
Quartermaster—Henry D. Degan.
Assistant Surgeon—Daniel E. French.

Captains—Co. A, Geo. D. Putnam, Salem; Co. B, J. Langdon Ward, Salem; Co. C, Stevens, Stoneham; Co. D, Coburn, Reading; Co. E, Littlefield, South Reading; Co. F, Duncan, Haverhill; Co. G, Edwards, Haverhill; Co. H, Hobbs, Chelsea; Co. I, Powers, Worcester; Co. K, Barnes, Georgetown.

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERISTS.—The Twenty-fifth New-York State Volunteer Battery, 151 men, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Lockport, and are now at the Park Barracks. They are to be provided with the Billinghust and Requa guns, and will join Gen. BANKS' Expedition. Annexed are the names of the officers:

Captain, John A. Grow; Senior First Lieut., Wm. H. Perry; Senior, E. E. Filkins; Junior First Lieutenant, Irving D. Southern; Junior Second, John F. Graves.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAUGATUCK.

Very unexpectedly, yesterday morning, Capt. WILSON, of the Revenue-battery *Naugatuck*, received orders to prepare for sea at once, and leave New-York as soon as possible. An excursion down the Bay had been planned, to try some ordnance experiments, Gen. BANKS and other distinguished personages being expected on board, but the Washington dispatch changed the programme. Everything was got ready as speedily as possible, officers ordered to "stand by," and last evening the final preparations being complete, the fast little "water-clad" man-of-war left her anchorage and will be probably outside the lights to-day. We printed a list of her officers on Tuesday.

THE HARBOR FORTS—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

An immense quantity of cannon and artillery materials were landed on Governor's Island yesterday. A tremendous Parrott rifle and a large 10-inch gun are on the wharf, and oxen were all day engaged in carting ammunition from the beach to a temporary storehouse. These things are all ready for reshipping at an hour's notice, and will not remain long in their present location. There are about 500 men, all told, now on the island. Col. LOOMIS is Commandant, and is ably assisted by Capt. SPROLE, the gentlemanly Executive Officer. The Texan soldiers having been exchanged, are gone to the battle-field at last. Occasionally a lonely straggler captured by VAN DORN, makes his appearance, and is sent after his comrades. The permanent party numbers about 150 men, but the greater part of them are excused from military duty. A battery of volunteer artillery, known as the Northern battalion, is drilling on the island. Orders for the departure of troops are daily expected.

Detachments of regular troops have recently been sent to Fort Richmond, Fort Schuyler and Fort Hamilton, to instruct the volunteers in handling the guns, should one of the rebel iron-clads make her appearance. Artillery drill is daily practiced at all these forts, and the men are becoming very efficient.

Gen. HARVEY BROWN still keeps his headquarters at Fort Hamilton. There are some companies of the Twelfth Infantry, and of an artillery regiment, at present doing garrison duty there. Major CLITZ, who was wounded at Chickahominy, has been detached from the fort, and ordered to West Point, to command the corps there. Soldiers are ready for the road, if needed.

The armament of Fort Columbus is occupying the attention of the ordnance authorities, who are reported to be about increasing its calibre.

A general Court-Martial has been in session at Fort Hamilton trying Capt. WILKINSON, brother of Senator WILKINSON. It adjourned to Governor's Island, where it is now in session. Col. LOOMIS is President, and Adjutant CHILDS Judge-Advocate. Annexed is a list of the officers of Governor's Island:

Col. G. Loomis, Fifth Infantry, Commandant; Maj. Bowman, Ninth Infantry; Capt. S. M. Sprole, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. S. Casey, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Purgett, First Infantry; Lieut. J. L. Tiernon, Second Artillery; Lieut. A. Cole, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. W. F. Miller, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, Adjutant; Drs. V. W. White and Nelson Drake, Surgeons.

City Railways.

The Broadway Railway is now so far advanced that it is expected the cars will be running on it by New-Year's day. Aside from this, a road is now laying from Tenth-avenue through Thirty-fourth-street to Broadway, thence down the Broadway Railway to Fourteenth-street; thence east to the other side of the City, and down other streets to the foot of Grand-street.

The Belt Railway, from the upper end of Central Park down the North River shore to the Battery, and up East River to place of starting, is also to be laid as soon as iron can be obtained.

Look Out for Shinplasters.

Numerous private individuals, as well as several of our City banks, are now illegally issuing shinplasters, and trying to pass them upon the public as money, when they are really as distinct from money itself as are the gutta percha medals issued by some of the hotels as a circulating medium.

The shinplasters are furnished with printed signatures, may be issued to any extent, and there is no way of enforcing their redemption. They may be easily counterfeited, and the public should refuse them peremptorily. There are $500,000 in postage stamps now held in the City, which have been in circulation. The only objection to their continued circulation comes from brokers, who cannot speculate therein. The reluctance of the public to take these stamps has given rise to a premium of six per cent. on nickel cents, while the premium on postal currency is still greater.

The Government has made arrangements to redeem all postage stamps in circulation, notwithstanding its notices forbidding their use as change. This redemption will be made in postage currency and Treasury notes, as soon as the postage currency is sufficiently abundant to prevent further purchases of stamps for change. If the redemption were commenced immediately, stamps would be bought for the sole purpose of exchanging them for currency and speculating therewith. But this evil of speculation will soon be remedied by the abundance of postage currency, and the public should take care that they accept no kind of change but such as will be redeemed by the Government. Postage stamps are money, and will be redeemed, but the same cannot be said of any private shinplasters.

The capacity of the Government for issuing postal currency has from to-day been increased to $90,000 per diem. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars per week is distributed in the States of New-York, Connecticut, Vermont and Eastern New-Jersey. Over $75,000 is distributed in this City. The banks each receive $1,200, and various other corporations from $100 to $500 per week, which is paid out in and large establishments, fractional sums and distributed to customers for Treasury Notes.

The Orphan Asylum Fair, Corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.

With a view to liquidating the remaining indebtedness which encumbers their new building, the management opened a Fair upon the premises this week. The large hall devoted to the purpose is admirably lighted and ventilated, and is at their disposal free of those charges which swallow up so large a portion of many such exhibitions. There are at present over one hundred little ones daily recipient of the Asylum bounties, and constant applications are made, which it is often necessary to refuse, because rooms still remain unfurnished. If a few more beds were supplied, the good done would be far beyond the ideas of the considerate but uninitiated giver. Other simple articles of furniture are also much needed, and this to meet the demand of an influx of orphans who, perhaps, would not have been such but for the war. Two tiny little ones came in a few days since, who were left utterly unprovided for since their father's remittances had ceased, and, as it was at last discovered, he was among the slain at Antietam. "The Fat Sumter-boy," as he is called, is quite a noted character in the Asylum; his experience having led him to taste of the first bitter issues of our civil war. A description of articles displayed upon the many liberally appointed stands would be out of place, but circumstances developing good feeling are always pleasant to record. Such was the case in regard to one of the most brilliant objects upon exhibition—a magnificent affghan. It was the gift of one entirely apart from the religious sentiment of the Society, and was the result of an off-hand invitation that she should knit a pair of baby socks for the fair. Her artistic needles flew under the inspiration of the cause of *volunteers' orphans*, and produced at length this elaborately wrought affghan, valued at $200. A new-fashioned silk-winder was exposed, which will gain, as it merits, the admiration and patronage of economical housewives, who believe that saving time is saving money. A rather inappropriate design, but one of singular utility if it could ever be realized, was an enormous elephant, with the complete establishment of a Union soldier upon his broad back—the tent and every appointment of a well-to-do and self-considering bachelor, spread out in comfortable style, and the owner thereof leisurely promenading the animal's neck—it serving as a sort of lawn in front of his mansion. The refreshments at this Fair are all donated, and are of the best quality. In the evenings, the children of the Institution range themselves upon graduated benches at one end of the hall, and sing, in good time and voice, their hymns and school songs. There have been numerous changes since the last year's festival, and strenuous rule has given way to milder precepts in the School Department. The happy faces of the almost baby pupils show this. The Board of Management has also undergone a slight change. There is a Committee which sits each Friday, for the purpose of receiving and dismissing children. Membership of the Society is obtained by an annual subscription of three dollars, or by the payment in one sum of fifty dollars. The applications of late have for the most part been from, or in behalf of half-orphans, for which the institution was not specially intended; yet, as they come in mourning for a father sacrificed upon the altar of our Union, they are invariably encouraged.

The New-York Prison Association.

A pamphlet, entitled, *A Brief Statement of the Objects and Results of the Prison Association of New-York, during the Seventeen Years of Its Existence*, has been placed upon our table. It is a "statement" full of interest, as showing what may be done, what indeed has been done, to improve our prisons, and to raise the fallen and restore them to themselves and society. It has convinced us that the cheapest as well as the surest protection to society against the bad, is to make them good; to convert felons into upright and virtuous citizens. We learn from this pamphlet that of nearly 3,000 discharged convicts provided with situations by the Society, not five per cent. have ever returned to prison, while the great majority have been thoroughly reclaimed, are earning an honest living, and have the confidence and respect of the community in which they reside. This is surely a most respectable and impressive fact, and ought to conciliate the judgment and friendly interest of the public toward the Association, through which so important a work has been achieved.

The opinion entertained of the Society by leading ecclesiastical bodies in our neighborhood may be seen by reference to our advertising columns, where certain resolutions passed by them will be found.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court, yesterday, Bridget Verden and Michael Logan, jointly indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were remanded for sentence.

William Birch was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Shadrach Reid was placed at the bar charged with manslaughter in killing John Donnelly with a knife, on the 5th of October last.

The case was opened by Acting District-Attorney Charles Whitehead.

The prisoner is a negro man, and, as appears by the statement of counsel for People, was out on a street frolic with four other colored men, on Sunday morning, Oct. 5, drinking at tippling-shops, knocking over ash-barrels, and *horse-flying* peaceable men. Horse flying is the technical name of that class for the act of striking a passer a side blow and then running. They passed in that manner down Avenue B to Houston-st., and there came in contact with three Irishmen, who resisted and threatened retaliation with paving-stones. Thereupon the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed Donnelly, killing him instantly; another negro named Clawson drew his knife, a carving-knife, which was produced in Court, with a blade eighteen inches in length, and cut down a second Irishman with a blow which did not prove fatal; and the third Irishman, being knocked down, all the negroes rushed down the street and were presently arrested in a drinking shop.

After the opening the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock when the trial will be resumed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—The benifice sought to be conveyed by the present exhibition of tempting salables at the storeroom under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, lately occupied by BRODIE & Co., comprises the extent lying between Thirty-fourth and Forty-seventh streets on the one hand, and Fifth and Sixth avenues on the other. This parish is young, and the Sunday School attached is but a beginning of what we may expect. Already have one hundred scholars gathered about its standard, and the prospects of the teachers—fifteen in number—are for many more. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, a thorough and well-informed missionary, has organized and is carrying out systematically a plan of usefulness in that portion of the City where activity is most needed. Among the articles exposed for sale in the Hall were what were called knit bonnets, a very great improvement on anything in the way of hoods, and something that might become the prettiest complexion. They were of gray and white, mixed, and white and pink, suiting a most fastidious taste. A very tasteful arrangement of forest leaves into a crucifix was observable, and will no doubt sell well. There were oil paintings and an array of wax bouquets that would have tempted any one to linger in examination of their rare imitation of nature, yet, unless you have plenty of money, you had better not expose yourself to the allurement of charms that guard the inaccessible rarities. A sentiment of great goodness seems to exist, however, and if one is prepared with about half of what he would expect to lay out on previous occasions of the kind, he will without doubt find himself intensely popular. This Fair will continue until the end of the week.

FESTIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The twenty-ninth annual Festival and Fair of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum came off on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The children, numbering between one and two hundred, assembled in the large hall, and gave their friends a most acceptable treat in the rendition of certain melodies appropriate not only to their quiet existence, but descriptive of our country's disturbance. "The Ship at Sea," which they sung with accurate expression, was called for three times, and was sorrowfully remindful of what we are passing through in our domestic strife. It breathed of hope, however, and a promise which all seemed to justly appreciate. Beside the regular educational routine of school hours, the girls of the institution are taught light household duties and sewing, and prepared for general usefulness. Last year's fair and festival was particularly auspicious, and the liberal donations of the present, in spite of the inclement weather, inspire the Managers with hope that they may not find themselves lacking as the Winter approaches.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED—A SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND FOR NEW-YORK.—The citizens of New-York who appreciate the delightful and exhilarating exercise of skating will be pleased to learn that a number of our enterprising citizens are about opening a private skating pond on Fifth-avenue, occupying two large blocks, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets—open only to subscribers of character and respectability. This pond is now being fenced, and the necessary buildings are under contract. It will be open as soon as Jack Frost prepares the ice necessary for the use of skates. JOHN L. BROWN, Esq., as will be seen by the advertisement published in another column, is the General Superintendent of this new enterprise. The pond is to be under the management of OSCAR F. OATMAN, Esq., the popular President of the Washington Skating Club, of Brooklyn, last year. The pond is a large one, occupying over eleven acres of ground, but we fancy, from the temper of the people of New-York, that a pond of a hundred acres could easily be filled.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—In several papers the name of the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth District is given as WILLIAM DOWNING, it should be WILLIAM DUNNING, an honest, upright citizen, who stands pledged to an economical and straightforward administration of the City's affairs; who is capable and efficient and deserving of the support of his fellow-citizens. Between the two Democratic nominees, Col. LONG, *alias* FERNANDO WOOD, and JOHN MCQUADE, *alias* HARRY GENET, Mr. DUNNING has a very fair chance of success, and we trust he will secure it.

BURGLARS IN A CLOTHING STORE.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, the clothing store of Messrs. MARCO & SILVERSTEIN, No. 410½ Grand-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of about $70 worth of overcoats and $5 in money. Officers ROBERTS and GRAY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, discovered the thieves as they were about leaving the premises, but the latter were too swift of foot for the Metropolitans, and therefore made good their escape.

A MAN LOST OVERBOARD.—JOAN A. KERR, recently in the employ of the Commercial Steamboat Company, was accidentally knocked overboard from the schooner *Ninetta*, on the 16th inst., off Throg's Neck. The body has not been recovered. The deceased was stout built, about 30 years of age, and was dressed in a light corduroy or velveteen coat, with a piece of rope-yarn about his waist. Any information concerning him may be left with Coroner WILDEY, at No. 4 Centre-street.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy named PATRICK HANNAN, eight years of age, residing at No. 90 Baxter-street, was run over by car No. 54, of the Fourth-avenue line, at the corner of White and Centre streets, on Wednesday night, and almost instantly killed. MARK HALEY, the driver of the car, was immediately arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct. Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

CAUTION.—An impostor, we are informed is around, collecting subscriptions in the name of the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY, who is the only authorized collecting agent the Society has, is now in charge of the House, owing to the illness of Mr. BARLOW, its Superintendent, and is not himself personally making calls.

LAUNCHED—At Pembroke (Maine) on the 11th inst., from the ship-yard of HENRY E. CARTER, a fine brig of about 250 tons register, built of the best materials, and called the *Wallace Peck*. She is owned in New-York by PECK & CHURCH, and intended for the general freighting business, to be commanded by Capt. FRANKLIN WALLACE.

THE ESQUIMAUX.—These cheerful strangers, who traverse in wonder the crowded *salons* of the Museum, are to be kept here this week only. Mr. HALL, the Arctic explorer, who brought them on here, is with them, and does his best to explain their uncouth gibberish, and assist the crowd in its desire for knowledge. Go and see the Esquimaux. They are genuine.

CORRECTION.—In the description of Mr. WHITNEY's vessel, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, it was stated that "she has 592 inches of wood on her deck, and 692 inches of iron in her turett." It should be 5½ inches of wood and 6½ inches of iron. The absurdity of the error must be manifest to all. The paragraph about the *Montauk's* guns should read, "each worked by 4 men." This, too, is corrected by the subsequent passages.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Now that the election is over, and the majorities of the successful candidates declared, there is an animated contest for the various positions in the gift of the Common Council. The Democrats having a decided majority, the appointments will probably all be made from that party; and the caucus nominations will therefore be equal to an election. There are several candidates for nearly all the offices. The Presidency of the Board is still unsettled. Alderman WHITNEY, of the First Ward; Alderman TERNAN, of the Ninth Ward, and Alderman O'KEEFE, of the Twelfth Ward, appear to be the most prominent candidates. For Counsellor of the Board there are three aspirants—Messrs. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, WINCHESTER BRITTON, and ALEX. MCCUE; and for the City Clerkship, Messrs. HENRY MCCLOSKEY and WM. G. BISHOP are the only contestants. Some of the less important positions will doubtless be filled by reappointing the present incumbents—such as Keeper of the City Hall, Messenger of the Board, &c.; but there is a prospect of change in some, if not most of the more important offices; at least, such are the present indications. The new Board will stand—ten Democrats and eight Republicans, with a vacancy in the Fifth Ward caused by the election of Alderman LYNCH as Auditor.

THE CUMBERLAND-STREET ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A fair for the benefit of this Institution, situated in Cumberland-street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, has been in progress for three days. The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable, and the number of visitors was consequently not so large as on some previous occasions. The contributions have, however, been liberal—a large amount of clothing, vegetables, &c., having been sent in. A very welcome bequest of $5,000 was made to the Institution by the heirs of the late WILLIAM H. CAREY. This is the second bequest of a like amount since the organization of the Association. There are at present 110 children, between the ages of 3 and 12 years, cared for in the Asylum. All are well clothed, and present a healthy and contented appearance. There has been no sickness during the past Summer, and but one death during the year.

THE ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.—This edifice, situated on the corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, (formerly the family mansion of Rev. E. M. JOHNSON,) is being enlarged by the addition of two stories, which will not only afford the room required by the increasing number of pupils, under charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of the Visitation, but will be a great improvement to the building, which will, when completed, present a more modern appearance.

New-Jersey.

THE MURDER OF AN INFANT.—Justice COWEN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a colored infant, found buried in some rubbish in the cellar of house No. 44 Morris-street. Dr. HADDAM, City Physician, testified that the child had been born alive, and that death was caused by suffocation; also, that the right limb was displaced and broken, and that the whole appearance showed marks of violence. He found a colored woman, named MARGARET ROSE, in the house No. 44 Morris-street, who had all the appearance of being recently delivered of a child. Mrs. SPEAR testified to having found the remains of the child in the cellar. The jury rendered a verdict that the child was willfully murdered, and from the evidence they believe that said child was murdered by its mother, MARGARET ROSE. The woman was removed to the alms-house on Wednesday night, where she has remained most of the time in an unconscious state, as is supposed from the effects of poison, taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Miller, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-fourth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 27, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7805, 7813, 7983, 8005, 8041, 8239, 8275, 8839. *Part II.*—Nos. 5010, 8072, 8086, 8094, 8216, 8294, 8298, 8832, 6002, 5716.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 201, 388, 404, 405, 407, 409, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3047, 3061, 3065, 3009, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3076, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085. *Part II.*—Nos. 1858, 2660, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Monday next, Nov. 24. *Part II*—Nos. 3347, 2261, 2502, 2269, 2282, 2333, 2335.

The Hart-Dillaye Case—$2,000 for the Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. Emanuel B. Hart.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and is familiar to the public.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. A motion was made for an extra allowance, but postponed until to-day.

Costs Where Two Causes of Action are United in One Complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alvah Beebe vs. Roswell D. Hatch, Executor, et al.—This action was commenced in the lifetime of Robert Hogan, who, pending the action, died. It was then revived against the defendants, the personal representatives of Dr. Hogan, and continued before the Referee appointed in the first instance, who found that the complaint set out two causes of action, and reported in favor of the defendants on the first cause of action, and for the plaintiff on the second.

The plaintiff taxed his costs, the right to do so being conceded. But the defendants claimed that they were equally entitled to costs, which the taxing officer declined to allow until the question had been passed upon by the Court. The defendants now claimed costs, on the argument, under 2 Revised Statutes, (sec. 26, p. 617,) which provides that where there are two or more *distinct and separate* causes of action set up in the complaint, the plaintiff shall recover costs in the issues found in his favor, and the defendant on those found for him—and that this provision was not abrogated by the Court.

In Dresser *vs.* Wicks (2 Abb. p. 60,) it was held that where there are two or more distinct causes for action in separate counts, the parties shall recover costs on the counts found in their favor. On this point was also cited 9 Wend., 445, 812; ditto, 489, and 2 Denio, 188.

It was also contended that the current of decisions were in favor of the defendants' position, and that it had been recently so held in the Common Pleas, Hilton, J., (Parker *vs.* Curtis,) and in the Superior Court, Monell, J., (Porter *vs.* Willett,) neither of which cases had been reported. Decision reserved.

Roswell D. Hatch for motion; S. R. & F. B. Whitman opposed.

Effect of a Reversal of Judgment for a Criminal Offence, After Sentence, in Execution.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The Matter of Frederick Freund.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the petitioner from custody.

Freund was convicted of arson in the Oyer and Terminer, in January, 1860, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and, after the prisoner had been incarcerated for nearly two years, the judgment was reversed and the prisoner remanded for a new trial.

It was now claimed that he should be discharged, having once been in actual imprisonment for the crime whereof he was charged. He could not be subjected to second jeopardy for the same offence, nor suffer second punishment for the same offence. It was also contended that the reversal discharged the prisoner from custody, not only in respect to the offence involved, but all other offences less than capital committed prior to his being taken in execution of his sentence, and for which offences he had not been sentenced. The case will be argued on the 25th inst.

Henry Morrison, for petitioner; A. Oakey Hall, for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

F[illegible] et al. vs. Van Dine et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Before Justice Mullin.

Arkenburg et al. vs. Simonson et al.—Motion granted, $10 costs, to abide avent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Howell vs. the Madison-avenue Baptist Church.—The complaint must be dismissed with costs. Application for papers must be made to the Clerk of the Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 20, 1862.

$10,000	U.S.5s, '74.Cou. 92½	700	N. Y. Cen. R.......102¾
3,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.	50	do.....b30.102¾
	Notes.....104⅛	150	do.......b30.102¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 98⅞	50	do.......s60.102¾
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81...113	100	Erie Railway....s30 61¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s... 51⅝	400	do.......... 61⅝
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s..106	900	do.......... 61⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....107	100	do.......b30 61⅞
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. B..115	100	do.......s30 61⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F..113	50	do.......s60 61⅝
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.....101	100	do.......b30 61¾
5,000	Mich. S. 2d m..... 93	200	do.......... 61⅝
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8s.s.old.110	100	do.......s5 61⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.107¼	300	Erie Railway Pr.... 89⅞
9,000	Alt. &T.H. 1st M. 97	200	Cleve. & Pitts.R.s60 40¼
3,000	Chi.&N.W.S. F..102	200	do.......b10 40⅜
2,000	C.&N.W.G.B.Ex 89	20	Hudson River R..... 74½
10,000	C.&N.W.Asst.Bs. 59	200	do.......s10 74
5,000	Ch.&N.W.2d m.. 32	150	do.......... 74
5,000	do........ 32¾	400	Harlem Railroad..... 22
5,000	H.&St.J. R. bds. 52	400	do.......s30 22
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.. 93	250	do.......... 22⅛
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg. 80⅞	400	do.......... 22¼
12,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.. 103⅞	100	do.......b30 22⅛
6,000	do........103⅝	500	do.......... 22⅛
1,000	P.,Ft.W&C.1stM.107	100	Harlem R. Pref..... 50
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M. 72	400	do.......... 51
15	Bank of New-York.107⅛	100	do.......... 50⅜
40	Tradesmen's Bank. 98	300	do.......... 50⅜
40	Mer. Ex. Bank..... 94	100	do.......... 50⅛
10	Bank of Commerce. 98¾	150	Mich. Central R..s30 87½
25	Am. Ex. Bank..... 97½	100	do.......... 87¾
15	Shoe & Leather Bk. 101½	400	do.......s10 87⅜
20	Park Bank.......118	450	do.......... 87⅝
20,000	Amer. Gold..s30.130⅝	300	do.......b15 88
25,000	do........130½	100	do.......b30 88
25,000	do......s10.130⅝	150	Mich.S.& N.I.R..... 39⅝
45,000	do........130⅜	350	do.......s15 39⅝
40,000	do......b30.130⅝	300	do.......b30 39⅜
20,000	do......b10.130⅝	150	M.So.& N.I.G.S..s30 82⅝
29,500	do......b30.130⅝	150	do.......... 82½
5,000	do......s30.130⅜	1100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 76
30,000	do......s40.130	50	do.......b30 76⅝
6,000	do......s30.130	50	do.......b3 76¾
200	Penn. Coal Co.....115	10	Gal. & Chic. R..... 82
20	Cumb. Coal Pref'd. 12⅛	100	do.......... 81⅞
100	do........ 12⅜	100	do.......s30 81¾
250	Pac. M. S. Co.....121⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..s60 66
10	do........121⅜	1300	do.......... 66⅜
50	do......s30.121	200	do.......... 66⅞
50	Chic. & R. I. R...b3 79⅝	100	do.......s4 66⅝
150	do........ 79⅞		
350	do........ 79⅛	30	Cin. Ham. & D. R... 112

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. 103⅛	50	Erie Railway....s30 61⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.103⅞	200	Erie R. Pref....b10 90
10,000	do........104	50	do.......b30 90
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	100	Hudson Riv. R..b10 74
	Notes.....104⅛	650	Harlem R. R...... 22⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.. 98⅞	250	do.......b30 22⅛
12,000	Missouri St. 6s. 51⅝	150	Clev. & Tol. R..... 66⅜
5,000	do........ 51⅝	300	Harlem R. Pref.. 50⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn.	100	do.......... 50⅜
	& St. J..ex. Cou. 72	300	do.......b30 50⅜

2,600	P.Ft.W.&C.3dm. 71⅜	500	do.............. 50⅜
10,000	Ch.&N.W.Ast B. 60	50	Mich. Cen. R....s30 87⅝
2,000	do.............60⅛	125	do.............. 88
5,000	do..........b30 60⅛	400	M. So. & N. I. R.... 39⅝
8,000	Mich S. sink. f..102⅜	100	do.........b30 39⅜
40,000	Clev. & T. S. F..103⅝	500	M.S.& N.I. G. S.... 82⅝
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.109⅝	50	do.........b15 82⅝
60	Bank of Com. Scrip. 97	150	Ill. Cen. R. S...... 76⅜
30,500	Amer. Gold......130¼	100	do.........s10 76⅜
10,000	do.......s30.130¼	100	do.........s60 76⅜
10,000	do...........130⅜	700	do.............. 77
5,000	do.......b30.130⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.s30 40¼
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.... 12⅜	100	do.............. 40⅜
100	Pa. Mail S. Co..b30.120½	100	do.............. 40⅝
100	do.......b30.120⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R..s10 81⅝
100	N. Y. Central R. ...102¾	200	do.........b30 81⅞
300	do...........102⅞		

THURSDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of October, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for ten months of the calendar year.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of October, were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$18,462,554
In dutiable goods, warehoused	3,689,806
In free goods	1,004,870
Total entered in October	$23,157,230
Against entries in October, 1861	7,884,413
Increased Importation	$15,272,817

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver Coin of the value of $256,676, against $639,328 in October, 1861. The value of Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $3,109,388, or $580,418 less than went into Bond; so that the amount of Goods actually marketed in October is $22,576,812.

The Export Clearances to Foreign States during the month of October were:

In Domestic Produce		$19,476,947
In Foreign Goods reëxported		613,470
In Gold and Silver		6,707,519
Total		$26,797,936
Against October, 1861:		
In Produce	$12,904,350	
Foreign Goods	253,064	
Specie	15,038	$13,172,452
Increased exportation		$13,625,484

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000	$19,565,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
May	14,138,000	11,462,000
June	12,275,000	7,263,000
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
August	14,212,000	7,836,000
September	18,027,000	6,074,000
October	23,157,000	7,884,000
Total 10 months	$160,668,000	$107,685,000
Foreign Specie	1,203,000	35,826,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,053,000	10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
May	9,838,000	10,856,000
June	10,049,000	10,270,000
July	14,050,000	9,553,000
August	13,046,000	9,652,000
September	14,735,000	9,878,000
October	19,477,000	12,904,000
Total 10 months	$120,313,000	$102,965,000
Foreign reëxported	6,964,000	6,390,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	2,658,000	59,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
May	5,165,000	129,000
June	9,868,000	244,000
July	8,067,000	11,000
August	3,714,000	4,000
September	3,086,000	16,000
October	6,708,000	15,000
Total 10 months	$50,552,000	$3,295,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$120,313,000	$102,965,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	6,964,000	6,380,000
Specie	50,552,000	3,295,000
Total	$177,829,000	$112,640,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	3,351,657	2,059,202
February	3,565,064	2,528,736
March	4,626,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
May	4,707,924	979,145
June	4,664,927	855,062
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
August	4,762,581	1,558,824
September	5,239,045	1,642,382
October	4,309,419	1,672,616
Total 10 months	$46,591,245	$17,528,744

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862.	From Jan. 1.	1861.	From Jan. 1.
Jan. 4	$710,842	Jan. 3	$1,455,385
Jan. 14	885,923	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 25	602,767	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Feb. 14	614,146	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 25	759,246	Feb. 25	1,056,426
March 6	679,071	March 5	855,775
March 16	677,058	March 18	815,520
March 26	486,366	March 25	699,597
April 3	586,527	April 3	996,445
April 19	617,279	April 12	1,110,231
April 23	629,511	April 24	884,577
May 5	623,158	May 4	868,619
May 14	484,019	May 10	755,102
May 23	604,682	May 25	364,115
May 31	227,911	June 2	373,211
June 8	553,035	June 12	631,659
June 16	352,391	June 24	1,007,196
June 22	612,461	July 4	811,368
June 30	391,016	July 15	1,244,000
July 7	641,455	Aug. 2	2,128,242
July 15	441,179	Aug. 13	944,568
July 24	878,834	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 4	964,422	Sept. 3	757,629
Aug. 20	21,165	Sept. 13	1,100,693
Aug. 24	1,084,611	Sept. 23	953,340
Sept. 3	819,718	Oct. 4	932,776
Sept. 16	934,415	Oct. 13	1,011,707
Sept. 25	887,779	Oct. 23	1,026,332
Oct. 3	754,840	Total 10 mos.	$29,209,626
Oct. 13	807,626		
Oct. 24	754,795		
Total 10 mos.	$20,923,248		

The Foreign Trade returns for October, now presented, are chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary clearances of Domestic Produce from New-York, the aggregate value of which closely approaches *twenty millions of dollars*. Two years ago great surprise was expressed when *ten millions* in a single month was cleared from New-York. That was before the War against the Southern rebellion, when the financial theory was current that the country could not get along without the Southern trade, nor settle its balances in Europe without the aid of the Cotton ports. The present experience is, that New-York can double the exports of Domestic Produce of the loyal States, and add six or seven millions per month in the Bullion product of California, without advancing prices at home to starvation rates, or leaving the Banks in this City with less Gold at the close than at the beginning of the month. Within the second year of the War the ability of the North and West to consume the products of Europe and the Indies has more than doubled. For five months since Midsummer the entries at this port are to the value of $75,530,000, as against $29,596,000 in the same months during the first depressing effect of the War in 1861. The British prediction, therefore, of commercial and financial exhaustion will have to continue in abeyance for a season longer, at least.

The market for money to-day is firm in rates, with a pretty good demand from the Stock Brokers, at 6@7 ₩ cent., the outside rate being paid on most collateral, including Gold Coin, where more than the par value is advanced upon it. At 7 ₩ cent. there is a good supply of Money at call, and we remark that all loans at 6 ₩ cent. to first-class houses and on Government and other undoubted collateral, are not called in. The Treasury has not advanced the rate allowed on temporary deposits; some of the old 4 ₩ cent. certificates have been notified for repayment, but new ones continue to be made. The deposits in this way yesterday were $306,000. The opinion prevails in some quarters that after the adjustment of the recent 7.30 ₩ cent. awards with the Treasury, the rates of interest on the Street will be easier again. The New-England Bankers are in this market for prime merchant paper, at 6 ₩ cent., and some short dates have been done a fraction under. The price of Gold is steady, at 130¼@⅜; Exchange is 144@144¼ on London. The rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class Bankers',) as quoted by WARD & BRANDT, brokers, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows:

London—60 days'	144⅜ per cent.
London—3 days'	145½ per cent.
Paris—60 days' Dollar	3 francs 90 cents
Paris—3 days' Dollar	3 francs 87½ cents
Amsterdam—60 days' sight per Guilder	55¼ cents
Hamburgh—60 days' sight per Marc Banco	43⅛ cents
Frankfort—60 days' sight per Florin	55⅛ cents
Bremen—60 days' sight per Rix Dollar	105⅛ cents

The additional settlements at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, on the 7.30 ₩ cent. awards, amount to about $2,990,000, making about $8,800,000 for the two days.

The Stock Market has been very irregular through the dealings of the day, and the changes in the spirit of the operators on the Street quite frequent. Before the meeting of the early Board the bidding was higher than the best rates of Wednesday afternoon, particularly on the Eries. But these figures were not supported at the early session, nor subsequently on the Street. The market appeared to feel even more sensibly than yesterday the change in the rate for Money, though the speculators on *short* account undoubtedly added to the depression by offers to sell on 3@10 days' option. The number and strength of this party have much increased within the past week or ten days. Their movement is mainly, if not exclusively, directed against the Railway shares. The Border State Stocks and Railway Bonds are not sold, to any extent, for future delivery, nor is any effort made to depress the Government Securities, all parties agreeing, that through the late extraordinary buoyancy in speculation, they were relatively lower than the Railway list, and are so yet in view of the resources of the country and the payment of interest exclusively in Gold.

At and after the Second Board the general demand for Stocks was better, and several of the Westerns decidedly higher than in the forenoon. At 4½ o'clock the following were about the closing quotations, which are firm on the Westerns. At private sale we hear of considerable doing in 7.30 ₩ cents, at 104@104½.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅝	104	N. Y. Central	102⅝	102⅝
U. S. 5s, 1874	92⅛	92⅜	Erie Common	61⅝	61⅝
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	104	104	Erie Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
U.S.Cus.Notes	124⅛	124⅜	Hudson	73⅛	73⅝
Missouris	51⅝	51⅝	Mich. Central	87⅝	88
Tennessees	54	54	Mich. Southern	39⅜	39⅝
Pacific	120⅛	120⅛	Illinois Central	75⅝	76⅛
Panama	155	155	Toledo	66⅛	66⅝
Rock Island	79⅝	80⅛	Pittsburgh	40⅜	40⅜
Galena	81⅜	81⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	82⅝	82⅛
Harlem	21⅛	22⅛	Gold	130	130⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107⅛	American Exchange	97
Manhattan	128	Pacific	130
Merchants'	103⅛	Chatham	87
Mechanics'	107	Irving	78
Union	106	Metropolitan	103
Tradesmen's	96	East River	93
National	95	Shoe & Leather	101⅛
Merchants' Exchange	93⅛	Continental	89
State of New-York	97	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	98⅛	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce Scrip Stock	96	Park	118
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	St. Louis Alt. &T.H. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105⅝	T. H. & A. 2ds pref	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.'76	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	75
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N.W. first Ass.	60
Erie fourths, '80	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33⅛
Erie fifths, '88	100	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52
Buff.N.Y. & E. 1sts '77.	98	Del.Lack. & West. 1sts	113
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97⅛
Hudson seconds s.f.'85	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80⅛
Hudson thirds '75	101	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd.	108
Hudson, con., '67	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109⅛	Chi. & Rock Island	100
Harlem seconds '64	102	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103⅜
Harlem thirds '68	90	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	112
Mich.Cen. 8 ₩ c.' 69-72	108¼	N. Jer. Cen seconds	106
Mich.Cen. n.f., 8 ₩c. '82	112⅜	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Chi. 1sts	106⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	92⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Chi. 2ds	92½
N. Ind. Goshen line.'68	100	Pitts., Ft.W. & Chi. 3ds	71¾
Mch.So.& N.In.s.f.7 ₩c.	102	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70

The approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of October, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$245,775 84	$206,261 27
Freight	137,093 24	124,867 60
Express	2,659 14	2,905 25
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 34	7,022 79
Miscellaneous	812 50	3,189 52
Total	$401,249 06	$352,071 43
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	2,608,696 66	2,074,968 22
Total earnings to Oct. 31	$3,009,945 72	$2,427,039 65

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the second week in November were:

1862	$40,870 00
1861	49,031 00
Decrease	$8,161 00

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week in November were:

1861	$20,375 00
1862	28,181 00
Increase	$7,806 00

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns in reference to the unassented Stock and Bonds of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway Corporation.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $3,305,575 45, including for Customs $174,698 75; payments, $989,762 35; balance, $24,095,839 95.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Nova-Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Richard III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Peg Woffington; or, Masks and Faces.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plough.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Prince Dolososo—The Irish Tiger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Simon's Mishaps.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Der Freischutz.

IRVING HALL—Oration by Mr. T. Mason Jones.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Black Blunders.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Sea of Gallilee.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are not specially important. The bulk of our forces still remain on the north side of the Rappahannock, and the rebel pickets occupy the south bank. A company of rebel scouts, on Wednesday night, burnt a bridge on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Catlett's Station. Scouts and refugees report that the rebel Gen. Earley is at Shepherd's Mills with 9,000 men; that Gen. Mackall is near the same place with a like number; that a rebel force of 10,000 is near Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, and that a force of 8,000 rebels has advanced from Warrenton to Gainesville, which has been evacuated by Gen. Sigel. The letters of our special correspondents will be found of much interest, as detailing the recent movements of our army.

A dispatch to the Washington *Star*, under date of Fairfax Station, Nov. 19, says: "I hear that yesterday the main body of Gen. Sigel's command took a position for the time being ranging from Centreville to the Bull Run battle-ground, including the latter within their lines; the General himself being now at Centreville. There has been, however, no signs of the enemy this side of Thoroughfare Gap, that I can hear of. Sigel's movement in this direction, therefore, has been, doubtless, in connection and concert with the movement of Burnside's army."

Gen. Butler writes in a recent letter, alluding to the battle of Baton Rouge, "the loss of Gen. Williams is irreparable; he fought the most gallant, chivalric, and best contested battle of the war, and had he remained to us one hour longer, he would have captured Breckinridge and his entire army."

News from New-Orleans to the 10th inst. is received by way of Havana. Admiral Farragut arrived there on the 9th, and was received with all the honors by the French and English war vessels in port. An explosion had taken place on a train on the Algiers Railroad, near the Lafourche Station, by which eleven persons were killed and seventeen wounded. The explosion was caused by ammunition in a car behind the locomotive tender. Lieut. Buchanan, commanding the naval forces coöperating with Gen. Weitzel, had made another excursion up Bayou Teche, and encountered the rebel gunboat *Cotton* and several batteries on shore. He succeeded in dislodging the rebels from the shore batteries.

Our latest advices from Gen. Grant's army at Holly Springs are to the effect that a halt has been made there, and that hospitals are being prepared, and large quantities of forage collected, as though it was intended to make it the base of operations. A dépôt for contrabands had also been established at Grand Junction.

The Chicago *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "A gentleman at Cairo informs us that between 25,000 and 30,000 soldiers have passed down the river within the last two weeks. Those going down during last week went to Memphis and Helena—most of them to the former. It is now understood that Gen. Sherman, at present in Memphis, will coöperate with Gen. Grant, now moving against the enemy in Mississippi. From this it would appear that the report that the new troops now going down the river are to be organized into a distinct army under Gen. McClernand is not correct."

The Chicago *Tribune* insists that Government should immediately institute an inquiry into the charges preferred against the officers of the army at Helena, Ark., of having been engaged in cotton speculations. The *Tribune* says: "We have before us now a long letter from a Captain in that army—a man of sense and veracity—in which the particulars of certain operations are set forth, and the names of the operators given. We decline to print it, but send it to the War Department without comment, entreating Mr. Stanton, publicly, to see to it that the offenders, if they shall prove such, are punished, or that the injustice of the rumors with which the whole West is filled, is exposed."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port last night, with advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *Nova Scotian*. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and Queenstown on the 9th. Some of the papers were again giving currency to mediation rumors. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives one to the effect that "overtures have been, or are to be made, by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally; and whether the time has not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation or recognition of the Confederate States." The London *Herald* also gives currency to a similar rumor. The depredations of the pirate *Alabama* were engaging the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, some of the members of which do not like the freedom with which Semmes has disposed of British property on board some of his prizes. A memorial had been prepared on the subject, for presentation to Earl Russell. The intelligence received by the *Nova Scotian* regarding the action of the Spanish Government in the case of the steamer *Blanche* is corroborated. The Spanish authorities, however, apprehend no difficulty in adjusting the matter satisfactorily. The Continental news by this arrival is not of special importance.

We have, by way of Havana, some additional Mexican news of interest, including a *résumé* of proceedings on the opening of the Mexican Congress, which took place on the 20th ult. The Message of President Juarez is full of patriotism and hope, and the French will gather from it the assurance that the campaign undertaken by them will be no child's play. The President of the Chamber also made a patriotic speech on the occasion.

The trial of Police-Superintendent Kennedy for alleged false imprisonment of Mrs. Brinsmade and abuse of her and her friends, was commenced yesterday before the Police Commissioners. A number of witnesses were examined, including the unfortunate lady herself. The testimony as to the mode of arrest and incarceration and detention was interesting—especially that of Mrs. Brinsmade. So far, the reputation of Mr. Kennedy bids fair to come out more unscathed than that of some other parties connected with the case. Mr. Baker, Provost-Marshal of the War Department, is held up by the testimony in no enviable light.

Coroner Ranney was engaged yesterday afternoon in the investigation of a most remarkable case of crime and death, involving the ruin of a young lady, and the reputation of an old and experienced physician of this City. Miss Clementina Anderson, about 20 years of age, and said to have been possessed of great beauty and accomplishments, died very suddenly on Wednesday night, and the facts and circumstances attending her death are such as to warrant the belief that crime of the darkest and most villainous nature has been perpetrated. The suspected parties are under arrest, and the whole affair will receive a thorough investigation at the hands of the officials who have it in charge. The father of the deceased is one of our most respected citizens.

The murder of Alabamus Harrison, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, is yet undergoing investigation by Coroner Dempsey. The affair is still enveloped in painful mystery to the good people of that village and the law officers, but it is thought that certain suspicions arising from the drift of the evidence, may yet lead to some tangible proof as to who committed the murder. The funeral of the victim takes place to-day.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the members being mostly absorbed in politics—and adjourned till 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday noon, and adjourned till noon to-day. This is the last (the 10th) day for which they can receive the compensation of $2 per day allowed by law.

The Councilmanic Market Committee failed to meet yesterday, as advertised, to consider the subject of the selection of a first-class market site on the North River, above Hammond-street.

The Tammany and Mozart Committees met again yesterday in Tammany Hall. Alderman Boole, declining the nomination for the Comptrollership, Judge Mathew T. Brennan was nominated unanimously. For Corporation Counsel, the Mozart Committee, after some little discussion, nominated John E. Develin in preference to George C. Genet. Each Committee notified the other's nomination.

The Albany *Journal* says: "The complexion of the Assembly is exactly this: Sixty-four Republican Union, elected over Democratic opponents; 63 Regular Democrats, and one who has always acted with the Republicans, but was nominated by both Conventions, and of course elected without opposition."

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor elect of the State, arrived in Albany on Wednesday, and will remain there for two or three days. He is the guest of Hon. Erastus Corning.

Two prize cargoes of salt were sold by order of the Court, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday; 3,470 bushels of fine salt sold for 45 cents the bushel, and 7,260 bushels of ground salt brought 44½ cents the bushel. A lot of chicory was sold at 7¼ cents the pound, and 39 cases of preserved vegetables brought $1 the case.

Gov. Holbrook has appointed Thursday, Dec. 4, as the day for Thanksgiving in Vermont—thus breaking the line, as all the other States observe the 27th of November.

The Military Prison at Alton, Ill., was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of Nov. 17. Several of the prisoners,—just how many could not be ascertained,—took advantage of the excitement to make their escape.

Quite an excitement was created in St. Louis on Monday by the statement that counterfeit $5 Treasury Notes,—photographs of the originals,—were in circulation. The alleged counterfeit proved to be a genuine bill which had passed through the hands of a butcher and become greased so as to be partially transparent.

The Secretary of War has officially notified the Indiana State authorities of the exchange of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and five companies of the Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment, taken prisoners and paroled at Richmond, Ky.; the Fiftieth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, part of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth, taken at Munfordsville, including their officers. The officers and men are enthusiastic over the news, and express a desire to be sent to the field without delay. The following officers have also been exchanged: Brig.-Gen. Manson, Col. Wilder, of the Seventeenth; Col. Gooding, of the Twenty-second; Lieut.-Col. Dunn, of the Twenty-ninth; Lieut. Mason, of the Thirteenth Battery; Quartermaster Inge, of the Thirty-fifth; Lieut. Borlet, of the Eightieth; Capt. J. H. Ferry, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Davis, Thirty-sixth; Penner, Thirty-ninth, and Coleman, Forty-second. The above regiments are all in camp, well disciplined, equipped in a magnificent manner, and, added to the Fifth Cavalry, with four batteries of artillery, are all said to be under marching orders. They will make an efficient division.

There are a large number of fugitive contrabands in St. Louis, and they are in such a destitute condition that the Mayor and military authorities have been obliged to adopt measures for their relief.

Official returns from all but three counties in New-Jersey, make the majority for Gov. Parker 14,500 heavier than any ever before given in the State for a gubernatorial candidate.

The work of raising the sunken United States war vessels at Norfolk, Hampton Roads, &c., is actively and successfully progressing. The frigate *United States* was raised a few days since, pumped out, and towed to the Gosport Navy-yard. Work has also been commenced upon the line-of-battle-ships *Delaware* and *Columbus*, and they will probably be raised, *whole*, in a few days. Preparations for raising the *Cumberland*, *Congress* and *Merrimac* are also actively in progress. The contractor, Mr. T. F. Wells, of Boston, is confident of his ability to raise the whole fleet—comprising thirteen war vessels—by the early part of next Spring. A very large force of divers and machinery are employed on the work, and an investment of upward of $70,000 has been made in the enterprise.

The Troy *Times* has raised its price, in consequence of the increased cost of paper.

The millers in Philadelphia, and to a certain extent elsewhere, have great trouble at the present time in procuring a sufficient number of flour barrels to carry on their operations. Second-hand barrels have advanced in price from eighteen to fifty cents each, and new ones can scarcely be obtained at any price.

Judge Hall, of Buffalo, has decided that sailors employed upon the Northwestern lakes are exempt from the draft.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Shadrack Reid, colored, was placed on trial for manslaughter in killing John Donnelly with a knife, on the 5th of October last. The trial will be resumed this morning.

The Hart-Dillaye case terminated at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Potter, in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. A motion for extra allowance was postponed until to-day. A case involving some interesting questions of criminal law was before Judge Daly, at the Special Term of Common Pleas, yesterday, a notice of which will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market worked very irregular yesterday, ultimately closing with more appearance of steadiness. The price of Gold was 130¾; bills on London, 144½; money 7 ℘ cent. to the stock brokers as the rule of the day, with transactions at 6 ℘ cent. on Government paper.

Breadstuffs were depressed yesterday, and prices generally lower. Cotton was cheaper and inactive. Provisions were in good request. Pork advanced. Groceries were quiet. Hay, Hops, Spices, Seeds, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate demand. Petroleum was freely offered at reduced rates, yet was less sought after. Limited Freight engagements were reported.

The City Spoils.—The harmonious Democracy of our City have at last made their nominations for Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. The inevitable and immaculate Boole yesterday laid aside "all personal and selfish considerations," and respectfully declined the nomination for the Comptrollership, which was tendered him, and Judge Matthew T. Brennan was unanimously appointed to run in his stead.

We wonder by what happy accident the men who nominated Boole should have hit upon John E. Develin for Corporation Counsel. He is a gentleman and a man of talent, acquirements and character,—and as he is quite certain, as things now look, to be elected, we can congratulate the City on the prospect of having this office respectably filled.

"What Has England to do With This?"

Such is the question put by the London *Times*, in response to the remonstrances of our Chamber of Commerce against the construction and equipment and manning of the Confederate cruiser, *Alabama*, in an English port. Like a certain other question of old, it is not seriously asked, and yet is a serious question.

We say it is not seriously asked. No living intelligence knows better than the London *Times* that the act complained of was an English wrong, which English authority ought to have prevented. Even were it weak enough to get entangled in its own sophistry, as a spider, sore and purulent with overmuch venom, sometimes sinks helpless in its own meshes, yet every quibble and subterfuge was brushed away by the unqualified decision of the law officers of the Crown, that the preparation and sale of the *Alabama* for a belligerent purpose was in direct violation of the Queen's Proclamation. The *Times* knows, too, that that decision was accepted by the Government, and that measures were taken by it, ostensibly at least, against the departure of the vessel. Argument, upon our side of the water, is needless. British authority itself acknowledges the breach of neutrality. Nobody who ever read that proclamation, and knows what words mean, could have an instant's doubt about it. What our people complain of is not the perversion of law, but its non-enforcement. Our Consul at Liverpool, weeks before the *Alabama* sailed, acquainted the British Customs authorities of the true character of that vessel. They did nothing. The Board of Trade was then appealed to. Not a movement would they make. The Foreign Office itself was finally approached directly, but its action was so tardy and inadequate that the vessel put to sea in its own time, fully prepared in every particular for its piratical work. It is not morally possible, then, that the chief newspaper of England should *seriously* ask—What has England to do with this? The inquiry is simply an impertinence, and so designed.

And yet it is a serious question. England may treat it as cavalierly as she pleases, but the matter is none the less grave for all that. It is very important to us, and, if Englishmen were wiser, they would make it more important to themselves. There is substantially no difference between allowing a ship-of-war like the *Alabama*—built, owned, manned by Englishmen—to sail from an English port, under an English flag, to burn American ships, than to allow an English man-of-war itself to do it. Unless repudiated and redressed, the one is as much an act of war as would be the other. Our Government has been flagrantly delinquent if it has not so put the case to the English rulers. The occasion demands nothing short of that bold, plain truth. The time may not have yet come for a settlement, but it is of sovereign consequence that we keep the record clear. In all earthly probability we shall sometime be in a situation to enforce redress, if it be now denied. The rebellion, which now confines our energies at home, at worst cannot continue long. There are the best reasons for believing that it will be entirely overcome within the coming year, and that the Government from that time will be immeasurably stronger than ever for all belligerent purposes, foreign as well as domestic. There are, too, very strong arguments tending to show that of all the methods calculated to cure the sectional heart-burnings which this rebellion will leave, and to restore the old proud national spirit, none would be so effective as a good stiff foreign war for a year or two. This being a matter which touches our very vitality as a nation, of course the expense of such a war would be but a secondary consideration; and we shall be better able to bear that expense than England herself, with her thrice larger debt. But even though circumstances require us to postpone the settlement for years, it will not materially affect the matter. Americans have long memories, and they are not apt, in their foreign affairs, to recognize any statute of limitations. Andrew Jackson taught this to France in 1836, when, so much against her will, she was made to pay the twenty-five millions of francs for *spoliations on American commerce*, under the operation of the decrees of Napoleon. He gave a similar lesson to Naples in 1832. It may be England's turn next. Whether it be one or five, fifteen or thirty years hence, her turn will surely come, if she persists in launching corsairs against our commerce. For every dollar of American property thus destroyed, reparation will be required. If one Administration be not disposed to push the demand, even up to the final ultimatum, if necessary, another will. As nothing could be more just, so nothing would be more popular. Jackson's stern dealings with France and Naples added greatly to his already great popularity, though our people were amicably disposed to both of those nations. Toward England there is not, and, for the next generation at least, there will not be any such feeling. She is known to have done all that she has dared to do, to break us down and destroy us, in the day of our agony. This thing will be remembered. England will be hated for it, till the last American now on the stage goes to his grave. She used to complain of the disposition of our masses to seek a quarrel with her. So far as that disposition existed, it was the heritage of 1776 and 1812; but it was as nothing to what will be the harvest of enmity she is now sowing. If the present outrages go on, England may depend upon it that the day of reckoning will come. The question, "What has England to do with this?" will find its due answer, either now or hereafter—either in prevention, or in penalty.

Slavery and the War.

The Chicago *Times* copies a paragraph from our columns, asserting that "the war is waged now, as it has been from the beginning, to crush the rebellion and restore the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution." After some personal slurs, which we pass as unworthy of notice, the *Times* says:

> "The meaning here is, that there has been no change in the minds of the Administration at Washington as to the object for which the war should be prosecuted. *Why, then, has there been a departure from the Crittenden Resolutions?* Will it be averred that the Proclamation and the Crittenden resolutions are *identical in meaning*, or that the last is not opposed, in letter and spirit, to the first."

We *do* aver just that. The Crittenden resolutions, adopted with substantial unanimity by Congress, declared the *object* of the war to be the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution,—and that when that object shall have been attained the war should stop. We believe the object of the war to be precisely the same to-day. We believe that if the supremacy of the Constitution should be reëstablished, if the Union should be restored,—if every State now in rebellion should resume its old place and its old obligations as one of the United States,—the war would stop instantly. Does the Chicago *Times* think differently? If so, we should like to know on what basis, or with what reason.

So far as the object of the war,—the motive for its prosecution,—the end which is sought to be accomplished by it, is concerned, the President's proclamation and the Crittenden resolutions are "identical in meaning." Both aim at precisely the same result. Both propose precisely the same object in prosecuting the war. Both would stop the war at the same time and on precisely the same contingency, namely, the restoration of the Union and the Constitution. The difference between those documents is this: The proclamation *prescribes one means* of carrying on the war,—one definite and distinct step to be taken, in order to make the war effectual, while the resolutions do not deal with that branch of the subject at all, but confine themselves wholly to a definition of the object and purpose of the war itself. The proclamation goes further than the resolutions,—but in the same direction. It embodies *more*, but it embodies nothing hostile to their "letter and spirit." The emancipation of slaves, with which the proclamation menaces the rebels if they persist in their rebellion, is not proposed as an *object* of the war; if it were, it would insist that the war should be carried on until that object is attained. But if the rebels see fit to desist from fighting,—if they will return to their allegiance,—the war will stop and Slavery will remain untouched.

This seems to us a perfectly just and common-sense view of this question. But the Chicago *Times* thinks that it is *unconstitutional* to interfere with Slavery, even for such a purpose. It says:

> "The proclamation proposes, by force, to abolish an institution *protected by the Constitution* and involving interests of thousands of millions of dollars. How can this be done and *the supremacy of the Constitution maintained?*"

Does the *Times* hold that Slavery in the heart of South Carolina is "protected by the Constitution" to-day? If it is, then the National Government would be bound to put down an insurrection of the slaves in South Carolina, *against the authorities of that State*, who are themselves in rebellion against the National Government. In other words, we may *fight* the rebels, but must *protect* them at the same time. Does not the bare statement of the proposition demonstrate its absurdity? The rebels at the South have repudiated the Constitution,—its obligations and its guarantees,—the duties it imposed upon them and the protection it gave them. They cannot repudiate the one without repudiating the other also. We cannot possibly give them the one except on condition of their yielding the other. We cannot *protect* them, while their rebellion compels us to *fight* them.

But the *Times* says upon this point:

> "If the rebels have repudiated the obligations of the Constitution, will it be urged that we are justified *in following their example?* The object of the war is to reduce rebels to the authority of the Constitution. With what propriety can we demand obedience from them, while treating it with contempt ourselves? *From what source do we derive authority to deny them its protection after they have laid down their arms?*"

After the rebels shall have "laid down their arms," the National Government will not deny them its protection. The President's proclamation distinctly invites them to lay down their arms, as the condition and guarantee of receiving that aid and support which the Constitution secures them. All they have to do to secure its protection, is again to come under its shelter. Is there anything unreasonable in this?

But it is asked where do we get the right to strike at Slavery even as a means of crushing the rebellion? Precisely where we get the right to strike at any other element of power which the rebellion is using against us. The power to make war implies and involves the power to strike at many things which, in a state of peace, the Constitution protects. That instrument provides, for example, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;"—yet we are daily depriving persons in the rebel ranks of "life, liberty and property" without any process of law whatever. Must we stop to indict, arrest and try every rebel soldier before our troops can fire upon him or take him prisoner? Slavery is a prodigious element of strength to the rebellion. It multiplies its military power,—for it releases every white man from labor and sends him to the field. It is a tremendous weapon in the hands of the rebels,—aimed and wielded with fatal effect at the national existence. Why have not our military authorities precisely the same right to deprive the rebellion of *that* weapon which they have to deprive it of any other? Why must *slaves* be left in rebel hands to do their work, while muskets and rifled cannon may be taken from them?

In no just sense of the term is this an Abolition war. By no fair construction of its language can the President's proclamation be deemed an Abolition paper. It warns the rebels that if they persist in rejecting the Constitution, they shall be deprived of the protection it gives them. But it also gives them notice that if they will return to its jurisdiction, they shall have the full benefit of the guarantees which it embodies. *They* can save Slavery, if they choose to do so; if they refuse, they will have only themselves to blame.

The Struggle in Virginia.

It is understood that a number of the Expeditions which were being gotten up for operating on the Southern coast and against points of secondary importance, have been abandoned, and that the forces in the field will now be directed to the main purpose of capturing Richmond and defeating the principal rebel army. The number of men at this moment in the military service of the Government is greater than ever before; but it is clear enough that if we abstract from our Eastern army troops sufficient to capture and hold Texas, to seize and occupy Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and to operate in North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, we shall really be able to bring not more than a moiety of our strength against that great rebel force in Virginia which gives to the Confederacy coherency and vitality. The main thing to be done, in a military point of view, and the chief thing which the country desires, is the defeat of Gen. Lee. His army broken, and the Confederacy will perish.

The Government, we suppose, is not behind the people in comprehending that this is really the thing that is to be done. And seeing that the matter is practicable—seeing that there can be no doubt that were all our forces concentrated in Virginia and hurled upon the rebel army and the rebel Capital, they would, if handled with any sort of skill, surely overthrow the one and capture the other, we presume that the work cut out for the Winter is the accomplishment of these objects. What may happen after these ends are achieved, it is useless for any one to speculate upon. The rebel army and Government might, perchance, move to Raleigh or Columbia, or some other point in the far South. Whether they did so or not, would depend very much upon what condition their defeat might leave them in. If their defeat proved a Waterloo—as why should it not?—it would probably be some time before we learned *where* they proposed to reorganise their shattered forces. In fact, were Virginia in our possession, along with the Mississippi River, the aspect of the rebellion would be so entirely changed that new plans of campaign would be inevitable. We could *then*, at our leisure, send off detachments to possess Texas, to operate on the coast, and to capture the few cities on the Southern seaboard which it would be worth while to occupy.

The change of base to Fredericksburgh, and the rapid movement of all available troops to other points in Virginia, to coöperate with Burnside, would seem to indicate that no time is to be lost in carrying out the new programme. We presume that the greater part of the Army of the Potomac has by this time reached Fredericksburgh, and we know that preparations for joint action from other quarters are in such a state of forwardness that there will be no delay when Burnside is ready. Those who anticipated that Burnside would be in Richmond in ten days from the time when he began to change his base will probably be disappointed. The circumstances under which his army is moved, the country over which it is moved, and the mass of men and material that are involved in the movement, forbid that he should swoop down from Warrenton to the rebel Capital with any such velocity as Pleasanton's Cavalry sweep after the columns of Stonewall Jackson. He has, too, a mighty, a vigilant, a skillful and a desperate foe within a few miles of his line of advance, and it is necessary that he should so move as to circumvent the purposes of that enemy, whatever they may be. But, as we intimated once before, Gen. Burnside's stay at Fredericksburgh will be short. Whatever may be the enemy's plans, they will not succeed in retaining him there.

Of the movements of Lee's army we are as yet illy informed. We have no definite news of its having left Gordonsville, though it is stated with a good deal of certainty that Jackson has left the Shenandoah Valley, and joined his forces with the main body. Lee is very likely delaying to see the development of Burnside's plan. By remaining at Gordonsville he retains the entire body of troops, under Gen. Sigel, between Manassas and Washington, which, in case of his advance to Richmond, might be detached to act directly with Burnside. When Burnside's movement southward from Fredericksburgh begins, Lee can rush his troops forward from Gordonsville over the Virginia Central Railroad, and meet our advance at the point where the Fredericksburgh road crosses the former, some twenty miles north of Richmond. Both armies are about the same distance from the rebel Capital; but Lee is so situated that he can checkmate our advance with some facility. If he attempt that, however, it will occupy the whole of his army, and *then* will be the moment when our Virginia forces, at other points of the compass, can be brought into effectual service.

The grand manœuverings of the two great combatants are now progressing with such rapidity, and in both cases they are bearing toward points of such fundamental importance, that we need not be astonished if any day sees the whole matter brought to a headway. Our battles have steadily increased in magnitude since the war began, but the one now pending, and whose shock will soon shake the world, has in it elements of decisiveness as well as vastness, which surpass any other combat in this struggle of giants.

United America.

We publish this morning an interesting account of a recent *reunion* at Santiago, the Capital of Chili, at which were present the American Minister and Dr. Mackie, of the State Department, with many distinguished Chilian and other South American Statesmen.

The occasion was the promotion of a union among the various Republics on this Continent, and the expression of sympathy toward the North in its struggle for the maintenance of Democratic Institutions against domestic foes, and toward Mexico in her struggle to preserve those institutions against an attack from without in the attempt of France to again establish European domination on this Continent.

The speeches delivered on the occasion show that a movement toward the establishment of such an Union is already initiated, and that the sentiment throughout the Spanish American Republics is already ripe for such an alliance with the United States. All of these Republics are alarmed by the movements of France against Mexico, and look upon that step as but the precursor of similar attacks upon their own independence, unless resisted at the outset, and they are turning to the North, now that the barrier of Slavery and fillibusterism is removed; with frank trust and cordial confidence of sympathy and support.

We have been too prone to let our thoughts rest constantly upon Europe, and to be startled and alarmed by the first rumor of unfavorable appearances there. We have no right to expect sympathy or even willing neutrality from that quarter. Monarchical Europe must of necessity look with unfavorable eyes upon Republican America. But our true safety is to turn our attention to our own continent, and to cultivate there those elements of union and of alliance in which would be found a strength too great for any attack from across the seas.

America has all the elements within herself to resist and to defy any action of the European Powers, and half the time and thought now bestowed upon petty and undignified attempts to win their applause or avert their frown, would have ere this established and cemented relations of alliance and friendship with our sister Republics on this continent, bound to us by a community of interest, which would not only have effectually prevented any attempt at European interference on this continent, but which would have relieved those Republics from the evils of that system of European intrigue and diplomacy which has been their chief barrier to stability and progress since their independence.

"America for the Americans," as our rallying cry, and an united resolution to shake off that incubus of diplomatic influence everywhere persistently and constantly exerted by Europe on this Continent, against the success of Republican institutions and the permanency of Constitutional Government, would at once and effectually enable us to form such an union of all the American Republics as would forever relieve us and them from all further apprehension, whether real or imaginary, of danger from any European Power.

Our relations and interests on this Continent have been too much neglected, and the true means of our protection against the institutions and designs of Europe, have been overlooked in the eagerness with which we have watched the varying phases which have appeared on the surface of a policy which, in its depths, must always be hostile to the United States. Our true safety against Europe is in a United America.

Another Speech from Gov. Seymour.—Gov. Seymour made a speech at Rome a few days since, on the results of the late canvass. We have read it carefully, in order to discover from it precisely what principles were established by his recent election. We ascertain, beyond all doubt, that the Governor regards the election as having been one of unusual importance—that *something* of transcendent interest was settled by it, and that the whole country and the whole world will rejoice over it with great exultation. But beyond that, even his ideas seem to be somewhat vague. It has been, he says, a triumph for the Union and the Constitution—one which secures us here at the North from tyranny, and which, by some mysterious process unexplained, is to have a wonderful effect on the Southern States. On this point the Governor says:

> "We have shown to loyal men at the South, (and there are many thousand loyal there, *who only waited to hear that they could be safe in the bonds of the Union and under the shield of the Constitution, to declare themselves,*) from this time forth you will hear the evidences that we have kindled anew the fires of patriotism all over the land, and more particularly in those portions of it which have been cursed, and seared, and blasted by this great rebellion."

We don't quite understand this,—but presume it is all right. We never heard of a Union man at the South who had any apprehensions about his "safety," after he should get out of the realms of rebeldom. None of those who have made their escape and come North, have had any trouble on that score. It is only while they stay *there* that they are not safe;—they dare not "declare themselves" for the Union, because they are sure to be hung for doing so. We don't exactly see how Gov. Seymour's election is to give them any new assurances on this point, and we doubt very much whether they will "declare themselves" a moment sooner on account of it.

The one thing needful for them is deliverance from the rebel despotism which crushes them; and that can only be achieved by breaking down the military power which upholds it—*by a vigorous, energetic, determined prosecution of the war.* Whether Gov. Seymour is in favor of this or not we have searched his speech to ascertain,—but without effect. He has not one solitary syllable to say on that subject. He does not even allude to it. It is evident that we must wait until he makes another,—which wont be long.

—Mme. Geffard, wife of the President of the Republic of Hayti, who has been for some time residing privately in Paris, has presented the Society of the Prince Imperial with a donation of 1,000 francs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

The President, and, indeed, all authorities here, express themselves greatly pleased with the evident returning calmness and confidence of the public mind throughout the loyal States.

OFFICERS STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

One hundred officers, absent from their commands without leave, being the first installment of the one thousand who are marked for dismissal, were yesterday struck from the rolls of the army, and their names will be published in a General Order stating the offences of each, which order will be sent to Governors of all loyal States for publication in official State journals, and with directions that none of the men so dismissed shall ever hereafter be commissioned. The military guillotine is now fully at work, and the President is resolved to rid the service of all skulkers, cowards, drunkards, shufflers and men incompetent for their positions. Secret Provost-Marshals in Philadelphia to-day sent on an additional list of nearly four hundred officers, who have been loafing without leave in hotels and boarding-houses of that city. Similar visitations are being made in New-York, Boston and elsewhere.

ILLINOIS AFFAIRS.

Gov. YATES and Congressman ARNOLD, of Illinois, had an interview, to-day, with the President, in relation to widening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to admit of the passage of gunboats from the Mississippi River to the lakes, asking the President to recommend the project in his forthcoming Message to Congress. Gov. YATES urged upon the President the necessity of standing by the recent Emancipation Proclamation, if he hoped for a speedy suppression of the rebellion. The President replied that he was as much determined in his course now as he had ever been. Gov. YATES protested to the President against the arming of Illinois troops with arms of European manufacture.

AN OFFICER ARRESTED.

Lieut. FRANCIS TEMPLE, of the Second New-York Cavalry, was arrested to-day, for using disloyal language. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison and will be tried by Court-martial.

OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

Major SHERBURNE, A. A. G. to Gen. WADSWORTH, will investigate the cases of all prisoners confined in the Old Capitol.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH has leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 20th of November.

JOHN ROSS.

JOHN ROSS, head Chief of the Cherokee nation, arrived here yesterday morning, and had an interview with Commissioner DOLE, of the Indian Bureau, in relation to affairs among the Cherokees. Ross is very anxious that the Government should send a sufficient force to the Indian Territory, to protect the loyal Indians against the rebels.

CONTRACTS BY NEW-YORKERS.

During the past week the following contracts have been proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaus by citizens of the State of New-York:

WM. PALMER offers 20,000 long Enfield rifles at $20 each.

GEO. P. SCHEIFFLIN renews offer of 18th of July for various kinds of arms.

W. BAILEY, LEARY & Co. offer all the English Enfield's manufactured in Birmingham.

Capt. M. GRIFFIN offers to furnish 100,000 sets cavalry equipments, at $24 99 per set.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

There are 13,263 sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. In the hospitals at Frederick there are 2,985, and at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry about 2,000.

APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers have just been made:

Surgeons—Alexander B. Mott, New-York; Wm. M. Breed, Pennsylvania; P. A. Jewett, Massachusetts; A. C. Bournerville, Virginia; John J. Reese, Pennsylvania; W. S. Forbes, Virginia; Jas. C. Whitehill, Illinois; John O. Brunson, Connecticut; T. P. Gibbons, Pennsylvania; David Stanton, Ohio; F. S. Ainsworth, New-Hampshire; F. Salter, Ohio; Howard Culbertson, Ohio.

Assistant Surgeons—E. D. Kiltoe, Illinois; Wm. Watson, Iowa; H. M. Crawford, Illinois; Wm. S. Edgar, Pennsylvania; A. T. Woodward, Vermont; C. E. Suayze, New-Hampshire; L. H. Reed, Pennsylvania; E. J. Whitney, New-York; E. Freeman, Ohio; R. R. Taylor, Virginia; L. D. Harlow, Vermont; C. W. Horner, New-Jersey; M. H. Picot, Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL CHANGE.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. GRAY, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned in charge of the Military Hospital at Wilmington, Del.

DRUNKEN SURGEON DISMISSED.

By order of the President, Surgeon GEORGE BURR, U. S. Volunteers, has been dismissed from the service for drunkenness. This precious disciple of ESCULAPIUS, the day after the battle of Antietam, instead of attending to the wounded placed in his charge, was found lying on the steps of one of the hospitals there, in a beastly state of intoxication.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

THE RECENT EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following announcement of the result of the recent exchange of prisoners of war, at Aiken's Landing, is officially made, by order of the Secretary of War, and all officers and enlisted men interested will be governed accordingly:

First—All officers and enlisted men in the United States service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, up to Nov. 1, 1862, except the officers and enlisted men captured and paroled in September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and not hereinafter mentioned, and all deliveries of prisoners up to November 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and in its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second—All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 4, 1861.

Third—All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Chambersburgh, Penn., Oct. 4, 1862.

Fourth—The Eleventh Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Fifth—Officers and enlisted men captured at South Mills, North Carolina.

Sixth—One hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the Second United States Cavalry, First United States Infantry, Sixth United States Cavalry, Second United States Artillery, Third United States Infantry, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth United States Infantry, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Columbus, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1862.

Seventh—All officers and enlisted men captured at or near Richmond, and Lexington, Ky., by the forces under the command of Gen. KIRBY E. SMITH.

Eighth—All officers and enlisted men delivered to Capts. LASELLE and SWAN, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September, 1862.

Ninth—All officers and enlisted men paroled at Cumberland Gap, on the 2d and 11th of October, 1862.

Tenth—Company A and Company F. of the Fifth New-York Artillery, detachment of Eighth New-York Cavalry, Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiments New-York Volunteers, all captured at Harper's Ferry and now at Camp Douglas.

Eleventh—RIGBEY's Battery, two Captains, three First and one Second Lieutenant, and 260 non-commissioned officers and privates, taken at Harper's Ferry.

All paroled officers and soldiers, who come under any of the foregoing classes now absent from the several camps of rendezvous, established in paragraph three of General Orders No. 72 of the 28th of June from the War Department, whether with or without leave, except in cases of sick leave, granted by the proper authority, will immediately repair to the camps as follows, viz.: Those in New-England to Camp Joe Hooker, Lakeville, Mass.; Those in New-York and Pennsylvania, to the Camp at Elmira, N. Y.; those in Ohio, to Camp Wallace, near Columbus; those in Illinois, to Camp Butler, Ill.; those in Michigan, to Camp Backus, Mich.; those in Wisconsin and Minnesota, to Camp Washburne, near Milwaukee, and all others in the Western States to Camp Benton, Mo. The Commanders of the several Camps named, except Camp Wallace, Ohio, Camp Parole, Annapolis, and Benton Barracks, Mo., will, from time to time, as sufficient numbers are assembled, forward them to the general camps, established in General Order No. 70, Camp Wallace being substituted for Camp Chase. The paroled troops in Indiana, absent from Camp Morton or other camps established by Gov. MORTON, not on sick leave, will immediately repair to the camps at which the regiments are stationed, or Camp Morton, if the regiment is in the field. The regiments at these camps will receive special instructions. Military Commandants in the different States will furnish transportation to all paroled officers and soldiers who are to report under this order, and will furnish the names of all persons so provided, with the amount paid for each to the Commander of the camp to which they are sent, who will forward it, with any additional transportation to the Commander of the general camp, to be finally entered upon the company rolls, unless it is shown that the absence was authorized. Commanders of camps temporarily established for the accommodation of paroled troops who are now exchanged, will immediately forward all who may be present to the nearest of the general camps above named.

LATEST FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The *Star*, of this evening, has the following:

AQUIA CREEK, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Construction Corps is doing its best to have the railroad repaired, but the preliminary preparations of materials for the repair, which should have been made, have been sadly neglected

The rebels being undisturbed in this quarter after our evacuation of Fredericksburgh, improved their opportunity to carry off all the telegraph wire, iron rails, railroad chairs, &c., that they could get away, as well as to burn all the bridges as thoroughly as possible. The consequence is that much larger supplies of war materials have been found requisite here for repairing the railroads disabled by the rebels.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says the Navy Department has information of the recent capture of the steamer *California*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, loaded with from 700 to 1,000 bales of cotton. She was captured by the *Montgomery*. The information was brought by the United States steamer *Connecticut*.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to harness and upper leather: First, the tax on harness leather is seven mills per pound, and is to be paid but once, whether the leather is tanned and finished by the same parties in the same place, or by different parties in different places. Second, finished or curried upper leather, except calfskins, made from rough leather, hemlock tanned, or from rough leather tanned in whole or in part with oak, on which rough leather the tax of seven mills or one cent per pound, as the case may be, has already been paid, is not subject to any additional tax in consequence of such finishing or currying, wherever the latter may be done.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Capt JOHN C. CASH has been appointed Paymaster in the Marine Corps, in place of Major RUSSELL, deceased.

Acting Assistant Paymaster HENRY J. RODGERBUN has been ordered to the steamer *Daylight*.

GEORGE BUBB, of Mortonsville, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL CHANGE.

Dr. WARREN WEBSTER, of the regular army, who has had charge of the Douglas Hospital in this city for a year past, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to report to Gen. BURNSIDE.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Advices to Nov. 15—No Hopes of Intervention—Rebel Views of Affairs in the Southwest, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Nov. 15, in an editorial, says: "We feel it our duty to caution the public against indulging in any extra hopes of immediate recognition," and closes thus:

"It must be recollected that we have often been deceived in speculations upon this subject, and that there is no better reason now for expecting recognition than there was a year ago."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A telegraphic dispatch from Chattanooga, Nov. 14, says:

"Fresh reinforcements are reported at Nashville. ANDY JOHNSON made a speech on the 12th, in welcome of the first arrival of relief. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and the rebels are being driven closer and closer on the confines of hell. Our forces (the rebels) are preparing some very pretty traps, which will be heard from soon."

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Nov. 14.

The army hospital and half the town of Tazewell were burnt yesterday.

THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* has accounts of Gen. A. P. HILL's Division at Charlestown on Nov. 8, when it says the Yankees drove in their outposts.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided the conscript law of the Confederate States to be constitutional.

THE REMOVAL OF M'CLELLAN.

An editorial says:

"Northern advices of the 12th have been received. MCCLELLAN's resignation has created a decided division between the parties at the North."

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Bombardment and Destruction of St. Mary's.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th, says that on Sunday last the Federals attempted to land at St. Mary's, Ga., but were repulsed. The gunboats then shelled, and completely destroyed the town.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

This vessel sailed hence Oct. 25, with 564 passengers for San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. She arrived at Graytown Nov. 5, and forwarded her passengers by the Transit Company's new river steamer *City of Granada*. The *America* left Graytown on the 8th with 534 passengers from San Francisco by steamer *Moses Taylor*, and stopped at Havana for coals Nov. 14.

The health of the Isthmus is excellent.

The *America* experienced very heavy gales, both on the outward and return passage.

WM. SMITH, First Assistant Engineer, died at Greytown from injuries received on the passage, and was buried in the American Naval Burying-ground. WM. SPEAR, a lad of about 8 years of age, fell overboard Nov. 11, during a gale, and was drowned. Nov. 18, A. H. WHITNEY, a steerage passenger, died from debility caused by a fever contracted in California, and was buried at sea.

Amusements.

MASON JONES AT IRVING HALL.—To-night, at Irving Hall, Mr. MASON JONES, the gifted Irish orator, whose entertainments have created the greatest enthusiasm among the leading literary circles of the City, will lecture upon "Milton, his character and Writings." Mr. JONES deserves, as he will undoubtedly have, an overflowing audience.

FORREST AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night Mr. FORREST treated a large and enthusiastic Brooklyn audience to his gladiatorial style. *Spartacus* was all himself, and his vehement outbursts of Thracian eloquence elicited round upon round of applause, and a "call-out" between the several acts. To-night, "Richard the Third."

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Explosion of an Ammunition Car on the Algiers Railroad.

Eleven Persons Killed and Seventeen Wounded.

FURTHER NAVAL OPERATIONS UP BAYOU TECHE

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Pajaro del Oceano* arrived here on the 13th, bringing news from New-Orleans up to the 10th inst.

Admiral FARRAGUT arrived in New-Orleans at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The English sloop *Rinaldo* fired a salute of 17 guns, and the French vessel-of-war *Catinat* one of 13 guns. The *Hartford*, which carried the Admiral's flag, replied to these demonstrations of naval courtesy. The United States steamer *Tennessee* had also arrived.

In an extra published on the 10th inst., the *National Advocate* states that a train on the Algiers Railroad was destroyed on the afternoon of the 7th, a quarter of a mile distant from the Lafourche Station, by the explosion of the ammunition in a car behind the tender of the locomotive. About twenty officers and privates were wounded, and the limbs of some six or seven persons, supposed to have been in the ammunition car about the time of the explosion, were scattered in all directions. According to the *Delta* eleven persons were killed by the accident and seventeen wounded. It was supposed, says the same paper, that the accident was caused by a spark from the cigar of some imprudent smoker. The two cars were completely destroyed.

A report prevailed in New-Orleans that Gen. BUTLER was a passenger on this ill-fated train, and that he was mortally wounded. The *Delta* contradicts the report, and states that the General was in the city in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The news received from Bayou Lafourche is very sad. The estates were almost entirely deserted and the crops were considered ruined. The French plantations were particularly desolate.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 8th, there was not a bale of cotton in the New-Orleans market, nor a hogshead of sugar of the new crop. Of the last crop there were sold 164 hhds. prime at 8¾ cents. No molasses.

A letter to the *Delta*, dated at Gen. WEITZEL's headquarters, Nov. 5, states that Lieut. BUCHANAN had returned from another excursion up the Bayou Teche, on board of the *Star*. He again encountered the gunboat *Cotten*. The rebels had constructed batteries on both sides the bayou, but he succeeded in dislodging them. He had three men killed in the engagement.

The Democratic Nominations.

ALDERMAN BOOLE DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR COMPTROLLER—NOMINATION OF MATTHEW T. BRENNAN FOR COMPTROLLER AND JOHN E. DEVELIN FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, the Tammany Committee of Twenty again met. On the organization of the meeting, the Committee who were appointed to acquaint Alderman BOOLE with his nomination, introduced that gentleman in person. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: When you nominated me yesterday, I cannot say that I was wholly taken by surprise. I was aware that it was the intention of the devoted and zealous friends who have rallied to my support that I should be nominated if it were in their power to accomplish it. Knowing their earnestness, influence and ability I was led to anticipate the result at which you arrived. The Convention, by an enthusiastic vote has made my nomination unanimous. By the union effected between Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, the indorsement and ratification of your nomination for Comptroller are already agreed to be made by Mozart Hall as the nomination of Mozart Hall, for Counsel to the Corporation" is to be your nomination. I, therefore, have the honor of being the candidate of the united Democracy, for the responsible and powerful office of Comptroller of the City of New-York. This is a position which should satisfy the pride and ambition of any man, and I assure you it more than satisfies mine. Notwithstanding that I anticipated your action, I have asked time to deliberate whether I should accept the nomination you have conferred. I have calmly reflected upon this question, and I have decided upon the course I shall adopt. It is due to my friends and to myself, that I should state the reasons which have controlled my decision. With feelings of overflowing gratitude to the Democratic party, I have considered that my first duty was to that party, and that my own personal welfare should be last and subordinate to all others. I have therefore laid aside all personal and selfish considerations, and determined what is my duty as a Democrat to the Democratic party at this important period in our public affairs, and under the peculiar circumstances affecting our organization. Gentlemen, as you all know, the contest which has been so long going on in Tammany Hall in regard to this office, has been attended with more excitement, bitter disappointment, and angry feeling than any ever known in the history of our party. We know that the feeling has not been wholly allayed. It is the necessary result of all great struggles within the ranks of a party for ascendancy—earnest, determined men struggling for the mastery—that a deep feeling of disappointment and at times of resentment must result. It has been my fortune to have been in the front ranks of the struggle through which we have passed. It is not my habit to delude myself by shutting my eyes to the facts which surround me. I am accustomed to look events sternly in the face. I am bound to say that I do not believe that the party would be as cordially and earnestly united upon my nomination as if I had not participated in the contest in our organization through which we have passed, and as would be necessary to preserve the Democratic Party in the great strength which it manifested at the last election. The Democratic Party is now united and strong—it must be kept together and made still stronger. The very life of our country demands and requires it. I will not be the man to stand between that entire unity so essential to its present duty and future mission. I have come to the conclusion to surrender back into your hands the nomination you have honored me with, and to ask you to confer it upon some other man upon whom the whole party can more thoroughly, cordially and heartily unite, than myself. The Comptrollership is now in Republican hands, and every one of the enormous number of its offices is filled with an active, zealous partisan of the Republican party. It is disgraceful that in this great Democratic City, with its 30,000 majority, that such should be the case. It has been the result of our own divisions. We are now united. The Democracy must have this office. The Republican party, through unscrupulous and special legislation, are in possession also of the Police power and patronage, and have appropriated every source of official influence in our city. They have the Custom-house, Post-office, and all that belongs to the General Government, and every department, every atom of patronage, is devoted to the most ultra partisanship. Democrats have been proscribed and driven from every office and every position to make way for Republicans, and this too when the great war for the Union is being maintained in so large a degree by gallant and patriotic members of that party. While Democrats fight the battles of the country, Republicans stay at home to fill the offices and wage a war of political proscription. Gentlemen, I shall stand aside that "Union and Victory" may be the watchword of the coming contest. We hear that Democrats who have been defeated fairly in the struggle for this office, intend to run as stump candidates to defeat the regular candidate of the Democracy. They can only do this for the single purpose of betraying our party to the Abolitionists. It is treason purchased with gold. They are in the pay of our opponents. They cannot accomplish their treacherous and base object. The Democracy will take care of them. Let us pay no heed to them, except to consign them to eternal infamy. Political death is the only fate due to political traitors. I thank you most gratefully for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me by your unanimous nomination, and respectfully decline it for the reasons I have stated. Availing myself of my privilege as a member of this Convention, I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we now proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Comptroller.

Judge MATHEW T. BRENNAN was then proposed as a candidate for the nomination. A ballot was taken, and he was unanimously elected. Senator BRADLEY announced to anxious outsiders that Judge BRENNAN was nominated, and received a round of cheers for his pains. The Committee then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

At the same hour the Mozart Committee also met. After some little discussion, as to whether GEORGE C. GENET or JOHN E. DEVELIN should be nominated, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. DEVELIN, when the Committee adjourned till 4.

At 4 o'clock both Committees again met, when each ratified the other's nomination. FERNANDO WOOD then read a speech, in which he congratulated the Democrats on the union of the two parties; he hoped the union would be lasting and forever. The Committees then adjourned *sine die*.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Gubernatorial Vote.

Counties.	Comptroller. 1861. Robinson, Rep.	Scott, Democrat.	Governor. 1862. Wadsworth, Rep.	Seymour, Democrat.	Lt. Governor 1862. Tremain, Rep.	Jones, Democrat.
Albany	7844	8726	8409	10,829	8437	10,817
Allegany	4666	1522	5786	2492	5801	2495
Broome	4270	1051	4285	2733	4307	2735
Cattaraugus	4390	1742	4824	3240	4829	3237
Cayuga	5375	2693	6441	4072	6464	4052
Chatauqua	6537	2343	7178	3712	7187	3709
Chemung	2360	2272	2589	2631	2581	2647
Chenango	4840	2920	5034	3795	5045	3791
Clinton	2474	1801	2778	3279	2791	3259
Columbia	4035	4299	4034	4789	4059	4779
Cortlandt	3124	764	3488	1877	3503	1864
Delaware	4474	2658	4436	3969	4449	3965
Dutchess	5765	4434	5573	5832	5573	5832
Erie	9485	9209	9642	11,783	9626	11,816
Essex	2393	1314	2607	1866	2612	1863
Franklin	2800	1486	2325	2250	2335	2246
Fulton and H.	2625	2227	2693	2662	2687	2672
Genesee	2781	1651	3491	2559	3513	2547
Greene	3287	3090	2561	3755	2642	3710
Herkimer	4624	2084	4576	3443	4588	3416
Jefferson	6463	3938	7633	5183	7633	5183
Kings	15,531	6401	12,922	19,534	12,942	19,581
Lewis	2421	1714	2654	2476	2667	2475
Livingston	3753	2005	4065	3097	4307	3018
Madison	5287	1671	5501	3369	5524	3346
Monroe	6510	4139	8233	7461	8246	7453
Montgomery	3350	2858	3178	3365	3208	3351
New-York	36,529	19,405	22,535	54,306	—	—
Niagara	3003	2456	4030	4028	4029	4036
Oneida	9331	6231	10,143	9662	10,235	9580
Onondaga	9187	4417	9321	7768	9363	7728
Ontario	5037	1909	4667	3533	4657	3540
Orange	4812	4358	5188	5967	5188	5994
Orleans	2351	1427	3237	2078	3034	2003
Oswego	5276	3118	7159	5159	7168	5157
Otsego	5855	4409	5576	5612	5602	5613
Putnam	1186	972	1064	1531	1071	1530
Queens	2743	3081	3827	4333	2974	4430
Rensselaer	6930	6104	6935	7906	6954	7912
Richmond	1307	1246	1139	2397	1154	2375
Rockland	1450	1700	1173	2206	1178	2208
St. Lawrence	7526	1206	9698	3623	9696	3629
Saratoga	5319	3704	5139	4584	5196	4562
Schenectady	2075	1788	1977	2052	1936	2054
Schoharie	2869	3750	2464	4686	2498	4659
Schuyler	2509	1480	2294	1709	2292	1719
Seneca	2334	2561	2320	2893	2327	2906
Steuben	6937	4157	7020	5353	7013	5370
Suffolk	2963	2470	3329	3379	3319	3419
Sullivan	2827	2401	2451	3288	2463	3281
Tioga	3120	1877	3289	2713	3290	2721
Tompkins	3397	1846	4005	2627	4000	2624
Ulster	5936	5516	5609	6730	5628	6719
Warren	2203	1865	2194	1910	2197	1924
Washington	4744	2180	5031	3243	5047	3248
Wayne	4682	2853	5288	4050	5302	4043
Westchester	5862	4595	5555	7866	5574	7862
Wyoming	2697	1115	3677	2397	3698	2396
Yates	2555	938	2681	1430	2674	1479
Totals	206,855	187,408	296,491	307,063	274,542	252,785

Gen. McClellan at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SERENADE BY THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION—SPEECH OF THE GENERAL, ETC.

When it became generally known yesterday that Gen. MCCLELLAN had left Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey, and had arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, quite a number of his personal friends and admirers called to see him at his rooms. Many of them, however, were disappointed, for the General left the hotel at 10 A. M. and did not return until 2 P. M. The fact that he was not at his published headquarters, created some doubt as to whether he was really in the City, and, consequently, there were but few callers until evening, when, as had been publicly announced, he was to be serenaded by the Young Men's Democratic Association. The time stated for the commencement of the serenade was 10 P. M., but as early as 9 o'clock there were several hundred people present. About that hour the Committee appointed by the Common Council to extend to him the hospitalities of the City, headed by Alderman FARLEY, was present and ready to perform the duty to which it had been assigned, but after many inquiries and a fruitless search for the General, the Committee retired—not over well pleased with the failure of the visit. There were also a number of other distinguished gentlemen present. Among them, Ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, Mr. BRENNAN, D. D. CONOVER, Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE, Alderman BRADLEY and others—all anxious to see the General, but unfortunately for them he was not to be seen. He had gone out, so it was said, to visit some friends, and of course, was not in the hotel. Here was another disappointment; but as some members of the Seventh Regiment band appeared, it was taken for granted that the serenade would be given, and they all remained.

At 20 minutes of 11 o'clock the Young Men's Democratic Association appeared in front of the hotel, with Capt. RYNDERS' gun, and band and gun began to play. With them there came several hundred citizens, who enlivened the occasion by cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN and repeated groans for Gen. FREMONT and Mr. GREELEY. There was a call for three cheers for Gen. BURNSIDE, which was responded to with one faint cheer, and a die-away.

At length the General appeared, accompanied by Mr. LUKE COZZENS, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, and the assemblage gave cheer after cheer, lasting for fully a minute. The President of the Association made several attempts to introduce the General, and was as often interrupted by cheers for the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Finally, he succeeded in introducing him, and when the renewed cheering had ceased, the General spoke as follows:

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS: I thank you, cordially, for this spontaneous tribute of regard. I accept it not for myself, but for the Army of the Potomac, which I once commanded, [cheers,] and in which you are so deeply interested. Every battle, from Yorktown to Antietam, has added new proofs of the courage and devotion of the citizen soldiers of New-York, and has increased the debt of gratitude to them. No portion of the Republic has more liberally given its millions of money and thousands of men to the cause than this great Metropolis. At the commencement of the struggle no community was more prompt in responding to the appeal of the Government for aid. No community has a greater stake in the success of our cause than this—none more closely bound by the ties of kindred to the army with which I have been so long associated. I, therefore, and my former comrades with me, will feel doubly honored by the occasion this evening. And it is with a heart full to overflowing with gratitude, that I again thank you for your presence to-night. You know that I am still a soldier, and you will not expect a speech from me; and you will, therefore, allow me to bid you good night.

The General retired amid renewed cheering, and soon afterward all was quiet in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The New-Hampshire Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 20.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention to-day nominated IRA A. EASTMAN for Governor, and JAMES S. CHENEY for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions adopted affirm the preservation of the Constitution as it is and the restoration of the Union as it was. There was a large attendance and entire harmony.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Ladies' Shoes—Thick, comfortable, and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy, rainy weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof, can be procured at S. CANTRELL'S. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No. 813 Broadway.

White's Splendid Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Hats attract universal attention. N. B.—FANCY FURS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT No. 216 BROADWAY.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 8th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

At Miller's—Ladies can obtain beautiful Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, India Rubbers, &c., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Thomas McLaughlin, Agent, No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st. Go there for your Winter undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, &c.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—TUFTS.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Lieut. Jos. F. BALDWIN to Miss JESSIE B. TUFTS, of New-York City. No cards.

BALDWIN—WHITNEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Leonard, Mr. N. A. BALDWIN to Mrs. M. L. WHITNEY.

BAKER—LEWIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. HOWARD M. BAKER to ELIZA M., daughter of S. W. Lewis, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

BRYAN—ABERCROMBIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Mr. JAMES BRYAN to Miss ANN ABERCROMBIE, all of that City. No cards.

HANFORD—WELLS.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. John Stearns, JOSEPH F. HANFORD, of New-York, to SARAH C., daughter of Elbert Wells, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

HOWLAND—PRATT.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. C. M. Jamieson, EDGAR D. HOWLAND to Miss EMILY J. PRATT, of this City.

LEE—LEE.—At the residence of Chauncey Horton, Esq., Wawayanda, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, ALEXANDER LEE, of Greenville, to MARY E. LEE.

PEIRCE—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at St. George's Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, CHARLES H. PEIRCE and SARAH A., youngest daughter of Horace P. Smith, Esq., of Medina, N. Y.

TYLER—STROBEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. W. D. Strobel, GEORGE C. TYLER, Jr., of Barrytown, to ANNA ENGS, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

DEL HOYO.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Lispenard-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

GRAHAM.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Nov. 20, MARY ANN GRAHAM, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 123d st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GREIG.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at his residence, Astoria, L. I., ALEXANDER MOUNT GREIG, of England, late of Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. George's Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 21st inst. The Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, touching at Astoria.

☞ English papers please copy.

KILBY.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 20, at the residence of his father, No. 764 8th-av., ANDREW D. KILBY, son of James P. and Jane Kilby, aged 27 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral will take place at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 22, at No. 764 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—In Yorktown, Va., on Thursday, July 31, while serving his country in the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., CHARLES E. LAWRENCE, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Eighth Regiment, also the members of Neptune Exempt Engine Company No. 3, of Yonkers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter Lawrence, at Fordham, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Yonkers Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, MATTHEW MORGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., without further notice.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 20, Mrs. JANE E. MURRAY, aged 46 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Tillary-st. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 20, CHARLES BENJAMIN, youngest son of Joseph and Jane E. Taylor, aged 1 year, 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 259 West 18th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 550.—Nov. 19, 1862.
18, 29, 7, 65, 49, 57, 55, 8, 70, 6, 59, 48, 52.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 551.—Nov. 20, 1862.
50, 38, 75, 31, 22, 17, 5, 44, 13, 72, 76, 26, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 552—Nov. 20, 1862.
66, 16, 17, 52, 11, 69, 46, 74, 56, 68, 18, 44,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS.
Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels turpentine.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS.

See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

AT A MEETING OF THE BREWERS OF the States of New-York and New-Jersey, held at the Astor House on the 18th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That on account of the extraordinary high price of materials, the prices of malt liquors, on and after the 20th inst., shall not be less than the following:

For Amber Ale or Beer and Porter, $6 per barrel or half cask.

For Pale Ale, $7 per barrel or half cask.

For XX Ale, $8 per barrel or half cask.

S. H. JESSUP, Chairman.

P. AMERMAN, Secretary.

Brewers can be supplied with circulars at No. 121 Warren-st.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are 5 feet 8 inches in height. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 215 *Herald* Office.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE.—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies 10,000 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods dealers generally. Price by mail, $2 25; with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address
HENRY CRAIG,
No. 182 Centre-st., New-York.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FEW FACTS
About
The "Catchpenny Abridged Edition" of
LES MISERABLES.

A single "Elision" (as Wraxall, the translator, terms it,) in Cosette, strikes out 42 pages, from page 157 to page 199 of Vol. 4 of the Paris Edition.

There are but 279 chapters in the "Catchpenny Abridged Edition," while in the original, and in the American Translation there are 365 chapters—an "elision" of 86 chapters!

Of the first 35 pages of the whole work, comprising just one hundredth part of it in the Paris Edition, three entire pages, and portions of ten more, are omitted in the "Catchpenny Abridged Edition." If this be a fair specimen of that translation, 300 pages have been omitted entirely, and 1,000 partially.

CARLETON'S EDITION
Is the only unabridged translation.

⁂ The one Volume, cheap edition, complete for $1, paper covers, and $1 50, cloth bound, ready to-day.

CHARLES T. EVANS,
No. 448 BROADWAY,
Has now ready the
THIRTY-FOURTH THOUSAND
Of that remarkably interesting work on
SOUTHERN SOCIAL LIFE—
AMONG THE PINES;
OR,
SOUTH IN SECESSION TIME.
By EDMUND KIRKE.
12mo., cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.
C. T. EVANS, Publisher,
No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY,
THE REBELLION RECORD.
A Diary of
AMERICAN EVENTS,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.
Ready this day.
PART XXIV.—Illustrated with portraits of
MAJ.-GEN. O. M. MITCHEL
AND ROBERT E. LEE.
THE FOURTH VOLUME
WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION, NOV. 27.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.
C. T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

READY THIS AFTERNOON.
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
By Prince DE JOINVILLE,
Translated from the French by
WM HENRY HURLBERT.
With Notes and a Map of the
Environs of Richmond.
8vo., paper, 30 cents.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, for $1 20. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

COMMON SENSE, BY THOMAS PAINE, roused to arms the heroes who "made us a nation." Price only 10 cents. Mailed postage free. Circulate it. "These are the times that try men's souls." Published by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST CORRUPTION.
TAMMANY AND MOZART DEMOCRACY
OPPOSED TO
TAMMANY AND MOZART
PURCHASED COMMITTEES.
PERFIDY REBUKED.
HONESTY REWARDED.
THE DEMOCRATIC UNION AND
CONSERVATIVE NOMINEES.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SIXTH COUNCIMANIC DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. T. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY; and at the various fire apparatus houses.

FIREMEN AROUSE AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

THE NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the following resolutions recently passed by several ecclesiastical bodies, indorsing and commending the society and its work. E. C. WINES, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 71 West 14th-st.

The Synod of New-York and New Jersey, having listened to the statements of Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., in respect to the principles and history of the Prison Discipline Association of New-York,

Resolved, That in view of the good already accomplished by the Society, the importance of its objects, and the discretion and efficiency of its present management, we cordially commend it to the attention and liberality of the friends of moral improvement and public order.

SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, Temporary Clerk.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1862.

Extract from the Minutes of the Third Presbytery of New-York, in session in New-York, Oct. 7, 1862.

Resolved, That we have listened with deep interest to the statements of Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., in regard to the operations of the Prison Association of New-York, and that we sincerely rejoice in the great good manifestly accomplished by that philanthropic organization, and cordially commend it and its work to the benevolent public.

A true extract.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

The Third Presbytery of New-York, having heard with interest a statement by Rev. Dr. Wines, with reference to the objects and operations of the Prison Association of New-York, do hereby

Resolve, That in the judgment of the Presbytery, the Association is engaged in an important work, worthy of the approbation, sympathy and support of the Christian community.

A true extract.

R. W. HENRY, Stated Clerk.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON for restoring gray and diseased hair to its pristine vigor, preventing the hair from falling out, and promoting a new growth. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 20,921 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. and 409 bags Corn Meal, 117,350 bushels Wheat, 140,705 bushels Corn, 25,011 bushels Oats, 190 bushels Malt, 2,259 pkgs. Provisions, and 436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 300 pockets Java at 34c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 32½c.; and 100 bags Costa Rica at 30½c. ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, to-day, at 68½@69c. for Middlings, ꝑ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices of low grades have again declined, 5c.@10c. ꝑ bbl., the market closing heavily. The reported sales since our last add up 18,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 50@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 85@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 55@$6 75 ꝑ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 70
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 25
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 55	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is less sought after, at drooping rates; sales 850 bbls., at $6 45@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour contiues heavy; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 25 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ꝑ bushel. Sales, since our last, 108,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 49@$1 53; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 34, the latter rate for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 29; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23; Red State, at $1 38 ꝑ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at about yesterday's closing prices; sales, since our last, 97,000 bushels, at 70c.@70½c., chiefly 70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for unsound; 73c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ꝑ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 80c.@92c., according to quality, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 66½c.@67½c.; Western, at 67c.@68c.; and State, at 67½c.@68c. ꝑ bushel. Barley is less sought after, at $1 42½@$1 52½ ꝑ bushel. Sales 9,200 bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at advanced rates. Sales have been made of 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ꝑ lb. Bacon is in fair request at 7½c.@9¼c. ꝑ lb.: sales 500 boxes. Lard continues heavy. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@9⅞c. ꝑ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales since our last 125 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ꝑ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ꝑ tierce; sales, 750 tierces. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ꝑ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 9c.@12c. ꝑ lb.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand for shipment, and home use at 65c.@80c. ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ꝑ lb.

LUMBER—The inquiry has been active for Eastern Spruce and Pine at advancing prices, in view of the reduced stock and light current arrivals. The Albany *Evening Journal* says of that market: "Receipts of Lumber continue light, and but little more will arrive this season. Shipments have been large, and the demand for vessels continues, particularly for New-York, where the stock on hand is light; and there is a great desire to increase it before the close of navigation. A fair assortment is in market, though some kinds, as 1¼ Pine and ⅝ Whitewood are in a very limited supply. Freights for East and South are quick, and at advancing rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	4,566,000	334	—	2,440,400
1861	4,017,924	828	1,500	3,516,300
1862	3,707,218	15	4,000	5,597,540

The figures show a steady falling off in the receipts of Boards and Scantling and Shingles, and an increase in Timber and Staves. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	284,401,600	41,787	40,025	136,888,177
1861	150,974,841	30,746	12,534	137,664,984
1862	214,399,270	31,872	131,754	194,498,801

Canal navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, and from present indications the receipts of Boards and Scantling at the close of the season will show an excess over last year of about 50,000,000 feet.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant, to-day; prices steady.

OILS—Petroleum has declined to 90c.@$1 for Refined, and 52½c.@55c. for Crude, ꝑ gallon, with more eagerness to sell, and less disposition to buy.

SUGARS—Were purchased to the extent of only 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½ ꝑ lb.

TEAS—The demand was limited, but prices were firm.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very limited to-day; rates unchanged. For Liverpool—Apples, 75 bbls. at 3s. ꝑ bbl.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels, at 9d. by an American and 10d. by a foreign vessel, both ship's bags, ꝑ bushel; Provisions, by foreign vessels, 750 packages, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ꝑ ton; Oxide Zinc, 200 bbls., at 2s. 4½d. ꝑ bbl. For Glasgow—Flour, 2,000 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; Provisions, 100 tons, by a foreign vessel, at 37s. 6d. ꝑ ton.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CORNELIUS HENRY BUTLER, who left his home two months ago; had on gray clothes; has light hair, is 10 years old. Any person giving information or returning him to his bereaved parents at No. 196 Waverley-place, will be suitably rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ISAAC MAULE, who left England in April, 1850, (a miner by trade,) supposed to be in New-York State or New-Jersey. Address Corporal MAULE, 12th Company Royal Engineers, Cape of Good Hope.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL.

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE,
RUE DE RIVOLI.

These two large Hotels are carried on by the Compagnie Immobilière de Paris.

They contain, together, 1,400 bedrooms or saloons, the rent of which at fixed prices, is established at from 4 francs to 30 francs a day for the Grand Hotel, and from 3 francs to 20 francs a day for the Grand Hotel du Louvre.

By the variety in the price, and by the situation of these two hotels, in the finest quarters of Paris, travelers and families are always sure of being able to find accommodation suitable to their wants, their tastes and their means.

The Tables d'Hote of the two hotels, having together 700 places, are served at 6 o'clock; the public are admitted to them as well as those who reside in the hotels.

The two hotels have, moreover, a public restaurant at fixed prices.

The saloons of these two hotels are appropriated for public or wedding dinners, and for fêtes or family meetings.

There is in each hotel a reading-room, a café billiard divan, bath-rooms, and a public telegraph office, corresponding day and night with all Europe.

The persons employed in the service of the two hotels speak every language.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?

4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?

5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?

6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?

7th. If not, where did he go on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.
Adams House, No. 244 F-street, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Board has received the intelligence of the decease of MATTHEW MORGAN, Esq., who for many years has been connected with this Company both as President and Director.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Morgan, the members of this Board have to lament the loss of a highly respected and esteemed associate, who, in his long official and friendly intercourse with them had won their esteem and regard, and they would here record their testimony to his able and successful management of the fiscal concerns of the Company, which has contributed in no small degree to its present prosperous condition.

Resolved, That the members of this Board respectfully tender to the family of their late friend and associate, the expression of their sincere sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will attend the funeral of the deceased to-morrow morning.

JAMES J. DAY President.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Sec'y *pro tem.*

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.

Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative stlyes of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artictic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—Cooperstown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily governess of English, French, music and drawing, in a school or family, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, on the 2d floor, may be obtained in a small family residing at No 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are large and well-furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, for which a liberal price will be paid, a fine suite of rooms, with board. The table must be unexceptionable; private family preferred. Location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor of a private house, in the vicinity of 14th-st. and 5th-av., with or without breakfast for a single gentleman. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office. No boarding-house keepers need answer.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

POLITICAL PRINTING CHEAP FOR CASH.—English or German election posters, $10 per 1,000 and upwards. Call on M. W. SIEBERT, Steam Job Printer, No. 28 Centre-st., corner of Reade.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DIAMOND EARRING—THE OWNER can have the same by calling at RANDEL & BAREMORE'S, No. 58 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO.,
Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY WISHES THE loan of $25, payable $1 a month, with interest. Address Mrs. DE FORREST. Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as professed cook; understands soups of all kinds, meats, game, pastry, jellies, ice-cream, &c. Can attend supper and dinner parties if required; would go in a private family and assist with the washing; best of reference from highest families. Can be seen, this day, at No. 125 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook in all its branches; understands all kinds of soups, games, baking, and pastry, jellies, and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 33th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by a woman who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also, understands all kinds of pastry, and is a good baker of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in every respect, meats, pastry, vegetables, game, &c.; has the best City reference of eight years' standing; would be willing to assist in washing. Apply for two days at No. 168 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, with the best of City references, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 447 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; six years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as good cook or laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or as laundress; would not object to do general housework in a small, private family; understands her business well; has several years' good City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by two respectable young women, as cook and chambermaid; five years' reference from their present place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable English woman, as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 50 Rose-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a very competent woman, with satisfactory City reference, as cook; understands meats, fish, poultry, game, soups, pastry and bread; is willing to help at the washing and ironing. Call during two days at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 3 Garden-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 45 East 15th-st., east of Union-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; she has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl desires a position as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse, in a family residing in this City or Brooklyn; she has good references; is capable, willing, neat and handy. She can be seen at 148 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid in a private family. Apply this day (Thursday) at No. 116 West 16th-st. Good City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has had many years' experience in the management of children. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to travel to Europe; the best City references. Apply No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do family sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 154 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 89 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 4 on Thursday and Friday.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; she is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or two grown children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GERMAN NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable girl, with good references, wishes a situation as nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; also, basting and finishing for sewing-machines; can be seen where she is now employed, No. 16 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of fine sewing and washing; is willing to assist in the chamberwork; the best of reference given. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation to superintend a gentleman's house; where there are little children preferred. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address L. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; steady in her habits; can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress; can do fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style; has no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AN ENERGETIC, PRACTICAL BUSINESS man desires a situation in any capacity; not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, assistant book-keeper, &c. A No. 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN IN A PHILAdelphia commission house, well acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers, desires a situation with a respectable New-York house. Address DOMESTICS, Box No. 1,003 Philadelphia Post-office.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter in a private family, or first-class boarding-house, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent to fill the situation in either capacity; can produce most excellent City recommendations from families of distinction. Call or address H. M., Waiter, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN, steady and respectable, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent hand over horses and cattle; a first-rate driver; also, a first-class farm hand, willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY young man, (American,) to work in a store, or to drive and take care of a horse. Call on or address W. H., No. 166 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable, Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands well the care of stock; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single man, (Scotch,) who is a first-class gardener and groom, and coachman; understands his business in every respect; or would take a situation as porter in a store; wages moderate; reference first class. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a single man who can produce satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety and integrity; has lived in that capacity in this City and country for several years. Address C. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address JOHN BURNS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City, as his references will show. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway, or a note addressed to J. L. D., at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; has good references. Address D. C., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman, who can give the best of City reference. Apply to RICHARD CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man (English:) understands his business thoroughly. Address COACHMAN at Brewster & Co.'s, carriage makers, &c., corner Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office. Good City reference.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant man; understands his business in every way; is willing and obliging in everything required; good reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY.—A smart, active boy, about 15 years old, to go on a farm a few miles in the country. A smart boy will have a good Winter home by applying to T. D. VANDERVEER, No. 620 5th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

A BOY.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, WHO REsides with his parents, and can bring satisfactory testimonials, may apply immediately to FITCH BROTHERS, Stationers, No. 3 Park-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands her business, to live in Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES

SUPPLEMENTARY SALE.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

United States Marshal's Sale.
BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.
HEWLET SCUDDER, AUCTIONEER.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, DATED Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
At Stores No. 21 PARK-PLACE and 13 MURRAY-ST.,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER COLUMBIA.
Consisting of ARMY BLANKETS, DRUGS and MEDICINES, TEA and PEPPER, PAPER, HARDWARE and METALS, SOAP, CIGARS. Cash on day of sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for Southern District of Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, ALSO PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovanoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, comprising a variety of figures and groups of new and various subjects, vases, fountains, &c., of which a descriptive catalogue can be had at the office of the auctioneers and at salesroom. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,

Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
18-carat gold hunting anchors and cylinders of various sizes and patterns.
LADIES' ANCHORS AND LEPINES,
Hunting, engine-turned and engraved.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, SEVEN ELEGANT BILLIARD TABLES, regular size, in splendid order, with patent cushions, made by Phelan; also, cues and all other implements. These tables are in fine condition, and will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Also, after the above, A STOCK OF CHAMPAGNE WINES AND LIQUORS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, an assortment of household furniture, consisting of two gilt-frame mirrors, one gilt-frame mantel mirror, mahogany dressing-table, carved mahogany lounge, centre-table, with writing apparatus attached; mahogany case for engravings, mahogany library-table, rosewood marble-top washstand, black-walnut bedstead, black-walnut sofas and chairs, book-rack, sewing machine, bookcase, extension tables, card-table, mahogany bedsteads, writing-desks, revolving chairs, wardrobes, pillows and paillasses, oil-cloth, stoves, spring mattresses, black-walnut hat-stand, mirrors in iron frame, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair-rods, glassware, crockery, &c., &c.

Also, the stock of a paint-store, consisting of pots, paints, brushes, oils, cans, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in brocatel, painted and gilt cottage suite, black walnut arm-chairs in leather, black walnut bookcases, mahogany dressing bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, oak cane-seat chairs, chintz window curtains, mahogany washstands, black walnut cane-seat chairs, gas fixtures, china and glass ware, oil-cloth, oak bedsteads, rosewood and black walnut etageres, hair mattresses, straw beds, bolsters and pillows, fire sets, etc. Also, two very elegant carved rosewood pianos.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, in our Galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, embracing the works of Hartwick, Sommers, Mohor, Van Ness, Gerger, Boylon, Mueller, Bailey, Everitt, Roos, Savale.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

A beautiful collection of cabinet pictures, comprising works by Musia, Vinck, Curtis, Rondel, A. Von Beest, Wust, Hughes, Deshayes, Strobel of the Hague, M. Morris of Holland, H. Von Seben, and others of high merit. They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, among which will be found the works of the following eminent artists, viz.: Wm. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, S. Coleman, Oertel, Blondell, R. L. Pyne, J. A. Heckking, D. M. Carter, Rondell, J. H. Hill, Jamison, Benson, Van Severdonck, Diddaert, Corens, Manzoni, Ruggles, Carmiencke, and others of reputation. The above are now on exhibition.

LEATHER AT AUCTION—BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on Nov. 21, 1862, at 10½ A. M. 20,000 SIDES OF HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, made from Buenos Ayres Hides, will be sold at store, Nos. 46 and 48 Ferry-st., corner of Cliff-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 23d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver

FINANCIAL.

U S
"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000
AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000	7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000	6 per cent. 10-year Bonds
186,000	6 per cent. 15-year Bonds
214,000	6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000	in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
Also, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller,
Thomas H. Faile,
Dater, Clarke & Co.,
John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.
Effingham Townsend,
William Agnew,
William S. Herriman,
Jacob R. Nevius,
Jacob A. Robertson,
Charles N. S. Rowland,
Edward G. Faile,
John J. Phelps,
Jacob Harsen,
Edmund Penfold,
C. P. Leverich,
William G. Read,
Charles Burkhalter,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Edward H. Owen,
John F. Halstead,
Lawrence M. Luther,
Charles D. Matthews,
William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird,
Abraham B. Embury,
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of this Road, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.
E. R. MEADE.

HOLDERS OF PAST DUE COUPONS OF the City of New-Orleans, are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage of improved real estate, five years, at an interest about equal to a loan at six per cent. for five years, free of brokerage or title investigation. Address S. M. R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORTIC & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS OF CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—FOR A TERM OF years, on City property, several sums, ranging from $3,000 to $10,000. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY will pay half per cent. premium for its own notes at the Importers' and Traders' Bank.
F. LEAKE, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT BROWN stone front dwelling, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x133 feet 5 inches; also, a large brick stable in rear, 22x60 feet, on lot 22x75 feet, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn. Also, an elegant and beautifully situated country seat within a mile of the City of Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A MODEL TOWN, NORTH NEW-YORK, is now being laid out, built upon, graded, curbed, sidewalks flagged and lighted with gas, just over 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge, in Westchester County; no assessments, and taxation light; commences at 138th-st., northerly to Melrose, (Morrisania.) Streets and avenues correspond with those of New-York proper: decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; over 1,000 lots, at prices from $200 to $1,000; terms easy; also for sale, several houses now finishing. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad dépôt or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—FROM 50 TO 70 ACRES about 40 or 60 miles from New-York City, for which cash will be paid. It must be good land, with house and out-houses, &c., &c. Direct your letters to B. W., corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st., at the Eighth District Court, in the care of John V. Gridley, for three days, stating place, county and price.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 57 acres, 30 cultivated, balance wood, in Sharon, Mass., one-quarter of a mile from railroad, seventeen miles from Boston; A No. 1 buildings, land good, well located and very healthy. Price $4,000. Apply to E. DALY, Room No. 39, No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times*' Counting-room.

TO LET—FIVE SPLENDID SUITES OF APARTments, each consisting of five and six rooms, in perfect order; rents $10, $12, $13, $13 50 and $14, with gas and Croton. Inquire on 4th-av., in the new brick houses, between 41st and 42d sts.; must be quiet and genteel families.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, up town. Address, stating location and lowest cash price, F. F. T., Box No. 406 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
s26-law6mF* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY,
For the speedy and permanent
Cure of Private Diseases, Urethral Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians, with entire success, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each Box contains six dozen Pills. Price $1.

DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SELF-ABUSE, PRIVATE DISEASES, &c., a Pamphlet of 60 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.

Sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money, by
J. BRYAN,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

DR. LEE, NO. 111 PRINCE-ST., NEAR Broadway, treats all private diseases of both sexes, by a new, safe and sure method; no charge unless cured. N. B.—His French Female Remedies have never failed, and are attended with no inconvenience whatever.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A PIPE-CUTTING MACHINE OF the most approved plan, with two sets of dies cutting from ¼ to ¾ inch size. Apply at the machine shop, No. 48 Greene-st.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE AT the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Large planer, five lathes, three small drills, one Dix press. Apply on the premises. SAM. LEGGETT, Sup't.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862. }

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.
Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.
Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches

Goods of American manufacture, of the [illegible] styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

DIRECTOR.......................................J. GRAU.
NOTICE—Seats may be secured for TO-NIGHT'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, also for
SATURDAY'S GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE,
AND MONDAY'S DINORAH.
at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Nov. 22—SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
SIGNORA LORINI IN A NEW ROLE.
when will be presented Donizetti's grand tragic opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

LORINI....as......Lucrezia	MORENSI..as..Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI..as.......Gennaro	SUSINI....as.Duke Alfonso

Conductor and Musical Director..............Sig. MUZIO.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
SEVENTH AND GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-MORROW.

GALA NIGHT.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 7TH OPERA NIGHT,
On which occasion he will present a most attractive programme.
The performance will commence at eight o'clock precisely.
All the COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
The performance will consist of the entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of
LA TRAVIATA.
Signora GUERRABELLA as VIOLETTA.
BRIGNOLI as ALFREDO. AMODIO as GERMONT.
To be followed by the first act of Bellini's
NORMA.
LORINI as NORMA. MORENSI as ADALGISA.
MACCAFERRI as POLLIONE. SUSINI as OROVESO.
The performance will conclude with the American National Air,
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
sung by the three American Prime Donne,
Signoras GUERRABELLA, LORINI and MORENSI.
the favorite Tenor,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
AND THE CHORUS OF THE OPERA.
Conductor and Musical Director..............Sig. MUZIO.
NOTICE.—The Free List, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended. It is respectfully announced that applications for free tickets cannot be attended to.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.
The sale of seats for the first representation of DINORAH will commence at all the ticket offices THIS (Friday) MORNING.
Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MEYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic Opera of
DINORAH; OR, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
in every respect, it being the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL
INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGIOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.

The music and the story are blended with the hand of a master, and the whole forms a combination so unique as to excite the utmost admiration. The subject is a pastoral romance of great beauty and novelty, conveying a moral at once impressive and natural, while the picturesqueness of the whole invention, both in the treatment of the story and of the music, justly entitles it to the distinction it now enjoys in Europe.

Meyerbeer is distinguished for attempting what some critics denominate impossibilities. One of these has been completely overcome in this opera, as in other cases. Success, overwhelming and decisive, has crowned his bold innovation. Could any one believe that, without becoming monotonous, vast dramatic effects could be produced by elements so simple, instead of "a howling wilderness" of brassy sound and reverberation? Yet this has been done, as will be learned by those who listen to the opera, with its "Bell terzetto" at the close of the first act, the grand dramatic terzetto of the second act, and the choice poetry of the "Hunter's and the Reaper's Song" in the third act.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager..............................Wm. Wheatley
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21.
EDWIN FORREST
Will, for the
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Appear in Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Last night of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
AS "NANCY SYKES,"
In OLIVER TWIST, on SATURDAY.

MISS TERESA CARENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A coupé built by Lawrence & Out, little used; a pair of fine sorrel horses, over 15 hands high, stylish drivers and perfectly gentle. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and will be sold low. Can be seen at the stable No. 222 9th-st., and for further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TEN OR TWELVE HORSES WILL BE taken to board in the country for the Winter, fed on good hay and stabled. Apply to E. R. HOUGHTON, office of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of I. M. DEDNER, Piermont.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21.
LAST NIGHT
OF
Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's great Comedy of
PEG WOFFINGTON;
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
In her unrivaled personation of the heroine, supported by a
CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.

Peg Woffington, (the actress)	Miss Laura Keene
Triplet, (artist, actor and author)	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Ernest Vane	Mr. Levick
Colly Cibber	Mr. Marlowe
Quin	Mr. Peters
Snarl, } dramatic critics	Mr. Stoddart
Soaper, } dramatic critics	Mr. W. Lennox
Mabel Vane	Miss Isabella Nickinson
Kitty Clive	Miss Jane Burke
Mrs. Triplet	Mrs. Robertson

And the
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED.
SATURDAY, Nov. 22—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............................Wm. Wheatley.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1862
For the last time, the screaming Pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
Simon, the footman..............GABRIEL RAVEL
To be followed by a Divertissement, LA REDOVA, by Mme. MARZETTI and JULIA LEHMAN. SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, by YOUNG AMERICA.
After which the great Fairy Pantomime, entitled the
RED GNOME
The famous Warrior..............GABRIEL RAVEL
Red Gnome..............YOUNG AMERICA
To conclude with, the last time but one
THE GREAT TRAPEZE FEAT,
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
TO-MORROW, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.
IN THE EVENING,
GABRIEL'S FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reengagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakespearean character of MACBETH.
During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.
In consequence of the great success attending the production of CAMILLE in Brooklyn and this City, Mr. Wheatley is induced to announce that MATILDA HERON will repeat that character on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..............................CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Only night of Weber's Grand Romantic Opera, in four acts, of
DER FREISCHUTZ,
which will be presented with its
MOST PERFECT CAST AND ENSEMBLE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, will be repeated Mozart's chef d'œuvre,
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflœte,)
which will be produced in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as heretofore.
ON SUNDAY, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers:
Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, J. Waldo, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, P. Butler, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first Season, 1862-'63. Public Rehearsal No. 4 will take place at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal, 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, or L. Spier, Secretary, at the time of rehearsals.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $75 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
"POTOMAC," CAPT. GEO. G. FLETCHER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday..........Nov. 22.
ETNA..........................Saturday..........Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday..........Dec. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau........................$50 00
Passage money to Havana........................70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY,)
Fifth time, the justly celebrated legitimate old comedy, by Morton, author of "The Way to Get Married," "School of Reform," "Cure for the Heartache," &c., &c.,
SPEED
THE
PLOUGH.
Important and judicious transpositions have been made. The CAST IS GREATLY IMPROVED, and an entire NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE SCENERY AND ACTION INTRODUCED.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Sir Philip Blanford	Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir Abel Handy	Mr. Mark Smith.
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland.
Morrington	Mr. Norton.
Gerald	Mr. Young.
Evergreen	Mr. Browne.
Postillion	Mr. Parsloe.
John	Mr. Parkes.
Peter	Mr. Turner.
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon.
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett.
Lady Hand	Mrs. John Sefton.
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques.

INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY,
THE ORIGINAL COUNTRY DANCE,
NIGHTLY ENCORED.
The music under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
In consequence of its great attraction, the comic drama of the
CENTRAL PARK
will be acted on
SATURDAY, MONDAY and THURSDAY
(Thanksgiving.)
TUESDAY, 25th,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
WEDNESDAY, (by request,) the comedy of
MONEY.
FRIDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In preparation—
THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, LOVE FOR LOVE,
WAY TO GET MARRIED and HENRIETTE.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Nov. 21,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will make their fourth appearance this season, presenting the
SAME CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THREE
OF THOSE
BRIGHT, BRILLIANT PIECES,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE!
PRINCE DOLOROSO!!
and
THE IRISH TIGER!!!
which abound in all that
GAYETY,
GALLANTRY,
and
GRACE
which have proved so attractive a talisman in those
Delightful Delineators
of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in three pieces every night.
Box-book open six days in advance.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
FRIDAY, NOV. 21.
Fifth night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY..........as..........Julius Crow
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS' GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862.
A NUMBER OF EMINENT ARTISTS WILL ASSIST ON THE OCCASION.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at his residence, No. 123 Amity-st.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.

MR. T. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will give his
THIRD ORATION
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
SUBJECT:
MILTON,
The Patriot, Statesman, Prose Writer and Poet.
FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Mr. Jones' début as a lecturer was a telling success. The lecture closed with a magnificent peroration, which excited the liveliest admiration.—*Evening Post, Nov. 18.*

The easy delivery of the speaker, the earnestness of his manner, and the complete knowledge of his subject evinced in the ample details and explanations furnished, at once enlisted the earnest attention of the audience. Frequent, hearty and unaffected applause testified to their gratification as some telling hit or burst of eloquence fell from the lips of the ardent speaker. His withering sarcasms, his denunciations of those who stand athwart the progress and advancement of the Italian people, were eloquent and heart-stirring, and met with continuous applause. For two hours he kept his audience interested by his spirited and flowing oratory. He has a faculty of enchaining the attention of his hearers, and cannot fail to attract large audiences at each of his succeeding entertainments. We earnestly recommend the entertainment to the public.—*New-York Herald, Nov. 19.*

Mr. Jones' picturesque descriptions were delivered with electric effect. His manner is vehement and impulsive; his voice agreeable; his gesticulation continuous and excited; his flow of words easy and unbroken; his style graphic and brilliant, with occasional redundancy; his whole delivery enthusiastic and contagious, making his auditors forget how the time passes, until, when he ends, they find, on taking out their watches, that he has spoken two hours and a half. He is a true Irishman, showing even in his accent and manner what national blood runs in his veins, but exhibiting very little of the broad humor which tradition, from time immemorial, has assigned to the typical Irish character. He is a natural orator, under whose voice it is pleasant to spend an evening. His sympathies for freedom, both for Europe and America, are undisguised; and in England he brought no little storm upon his head for defending the North; but, having spoken for our cause in his own country, amid reproach, he is likely to speak for it here amid applause.—*The Independent, Nov. 20.*

Mr. Mason Jones is prepossessing in appearance, and has a pleasant and telling voice; his delivery is entirely unembarrassed, and his words flow like water from a ceaseless spring. We cannot pretend in this brief notice to describe the effect of the oratory of Mr. Mason Jones upon his audience. We can only say that it affected them to laughter and to tears—to indignation and to enthusiasm; that he was constantly interrupted by bursts of applause, and that at the close he was called out amid cheering, hat-waving, and other hearty demonstrations of public approbation. Mr. Mason Jones has achieved a most unqualified success, which we are gratified to say he fully merits.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Nov. 29.*

Mr. Mason Jones brings us a new species of entertainment, which is a positive sensation. He is not a lecturer after the manner commonly known among us, but delivers, unincumbered with notes or any kind of written reference, effective, brilliant orations. Mr. Jones is an amazingly fine speaker. He has a good presence, a rich, melodious, powerful voice, and he possesses the faculty of swaying the passions of his audience beyond the control of calm, deliberate judgment.—*New-York Times.*

The speaker confined himself closely to the subject, and showed the secrets of his popularity—developed in a marvelous fluency of speech, a consummate art of grouping together, comparing and contrasting his themes, and a power of enchaining an audience and lifting it through every modulation of passion and feeling by the mere magic of a simple, easy, uninterrupted flow of language, a natural, unobtrusive gesticulation, and a capacity to place every subject before the mind's eye in the clearest light. Upon retiring, he was called out and greeted with continued applause.—*New-York World, Nov. 18.*

With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune, Nov. 18.*

Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express, Nov. 18.*

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. Professor STODDARD, Principal of Ward School, No. 12, will read a paper on *The Objects and Elements of Success in Life.* Mr. WM. M. JELLIFFE'S paper, *A Want in our Common School System,* having excited great interest at the last meeting, the discussion upon it will be continued this month. All friends of Education are invited to attend. By order. ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

AGENCY WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OWNing a business-stand in the country, where clothing, furnishing goods and fancy articles can be retailed readily for cash, wishes to procure an agency to sell goods in the above line. Address A. G., Agent, Union-square Post-office, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE WOOL FACtory, with wind-mill, pump, etc., attached, on Ellery-st., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO BARGES OR CANAL-boats, tight and in good order; would purchase at a low price, or hire for the Winter. Address Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

HOTEL FOR SALE—WITH LEASE OF FIVE years, with stock and fixtures, with or without furniture. Address A. S. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
LAST DAY BUT ONE
LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF THOSE WONDERFUL

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
Who have just arrived in this country,
FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
Whence they were brought by
C. F. HALL, Esq., ARCTIC EXPLORER,
Who can fail of seeing them? Being the first and only
INHABITANTS OF "GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS"
ever brought to this country, they are objects of universal interest; but they can remain only this week.
SEE THEM NOW, OR YOU'RE TOO LATE.
They are on exhibition from 10 A. M. till 12 M., from 2 till 4, and from 7 till 10 P. M.
A few days more of
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT.
One of the most extraordinary wonders of the world. As he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail, he cannot possibly
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, he will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also to be seen,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
New and beautiful life-like
WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS,
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,
ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,

Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

At the request of a number of the leading citizens of New-York, the extensive property located between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and 57th and 59th streets, has been leased for the purpose of establishing a
SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES.
Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing this property for the purposes to which it is to be devoted during the coming Winter.
Large and commodious structures will be erected to accomodate Subscribers, including Refreshment Saloon, Room for the sale and hire of Skates, Cloak Rooms, etc.
It is designed by the Managers to dispose of only a limited number of tickets. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as Subscribers, as it is designed to conduct this enterprise so as to enable Ladies and Children to visit the Pond at all times without the necessity of a male escort. References will therefore be demanded of all persons applying for tickets who are not known to the Managers.
Arrangements have been made to illuminate the Pond in the most brilliant manner. A splendid Band of Music will perform from 3½ to 10½ P. M., when the Ice is in condition for Skating.
The management take pleasure in being able to announce that the Pond will be under the charge of OSCAR F. OATMAN, (late President of the Washington Skating Club of Brooklyn,) whose experience is the best guarantee we can give that the Ice will always be kept in the best Skating condition, and that nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets	2 50
Minor, under 15 years of age	5 00

Sale of tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862, at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway.

BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE,

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; all modern improvements; made to order; overstrung base; fully guaranteed; will be sold less than half cost, including stool and cover; also, parlor and chamber suites at sacrifice. Inquire at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves.
Goods sent free in the City.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,

From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Grant's Army Halting at Holly Springs.

Preparations for Making that Place a Base of Operations.

FIRES AT PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS.

Cairo, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Passengers from Holly Springs report the army at a stand still. Hospitals are being prepared, and large quantities of grain being collected.

A dépôt for contrabands has been established at Grand Junction.

An expedition left Trenton and Humboldt yesterday, for a point on the Tennessee River, where it was reported a rebel force of 700 were crossing. It was thought that the whole of them would be captured.

The Marine Hospital at Paducah was burned on Monday night. All the patients escaped. Most of the furniture was saved. The building was worth $100,000. Great consternation prevailed, owing to an impression that this was the herald of a rebel attack. Double pickets were placed around the town.

A fire at Memphis on Saturday night destroyed three manufacturing establishments and six dwellings. Loss heavy. It was the work of an incendiary.

A letter from Corinth says that John Porter, of the Twenty-first Ohio, and —— Williams, of the Twenty-third Ohio, had arrived at that place from Atlanta, Ga. They belonged to a party of twenty-five men sent out by Gen. Mitchel last Summer, and captured by the rebels. They make the following statement: Capt. Andrews, George D. Wilson, Marion Ross, J. G. Spadock and Wm. Campbell, Second Ohio, John M. Scott, Twenty-first Ohio, and Samuel Slavers, Thirty-third Ohio, were tried at Knoxville and hung in Atlanta June 18. The others remained in confinement until twenty-two days since, when they broke jail, but as they scattered as soon as they got out of confinement it is impossible to tell what became of them.

The following is from the Grenada *Appeal*:

Chattanooga, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Forrest's cavalry had a skirmish with the Federals on the Franklin road Tuesday—killed 20 and wounded 50 or 60. The Federals being reinforced, Forrest withdrew.

Kirby Smith is sick at Chattanooga.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The following General Orders have been issued:

Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Nov. 17, 1862.

General Orders No. 20.—That portion of Kentucky, including and lying west of Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Taylor, Washington, Russell and Clinton, will constitute the district of Western Kentucky, under command of Brig.-Gen. Boyle, to whom all reports and returns will be made. Headquarters Louisville, Ky.

Second—The Counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Boyd, Lawrence, Johnson, Magoffin, Floyd and Pike will constitute the district of Eastern Kentucky, under the command of Col. Craven, of the Fortieth Ohio, to whom reports will be made Headquarters in the field.

Third—The remainder of the State will constitute the District of Central Kentucky, under command of Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky. Headquarters at Lexington.

Fourth—The districts being formed for convenience of command and distribution of troops, will not necessarily be confined to the districts in which their posts are located, but will be extended whenever required, without regard to district lines.

Fifth—Reports and returns from District Commanders will be made direct to these Headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. WRIGHT.
N. H. McLean, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

The Union men of Kentucky are greatly dissatisfied because the Government does not authorize a contribution to be levied upon wealthy Secessionists, to prevent the starvation of the loyal people of the mountains and border counties, who have been stripped of everything by the raids of Morgan, Bragg, Smith & Co. Unionists here say unless the Government gives such authority, they will soon be forced to supply rations for the above purpose.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Many active rebels are preparing to leave Middle Tennessee, in anticipation of the retreat of the rebel troops.

The conscripts did not muster at Murfreesboro as announced. The Union conscripts absconded.

Gen. Bragg was at Tullahoma the other day. His force was not there. Cheatham's Division was there.

Tennessee and good Southern money is in good demand.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is reported open, and trains will pass through the tunnel by Sunday.

FROM HAVANA.

The Case of the Steamer Blanche—What Her Cargo Consisted of—Arrivals from New-Orleans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1862.

We have dates from San Francisco to the 21st ult., brought by the steamer *America*, from Nicaragua. She reports that 572 passengers left for New-York this morning.

The *Diario de la Marina* (secesh) has been violently excited by what it calls the falsehoods of the New-York papers in regard to the steamer *Blanche* having had slaves on board instead of cotton.

The same paper is also in a passion because of the statement that the *Blasco de Garay*, a Spanish man-of-war, brought slaves from New-Orleans. This is a fact. Some thirty slaves were brought in her as "servants." One family alone had six.

As to the *Blanche*, although every inquiry has been made, it cannot be ascertained that she brought any cotton here. No signs of any have been seen.

A gentleman who went on board of the *Blanche* the next day after she was run ashore by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*, found some of her wood-work still burning, but found no signs of cotton or ashes of cotton. The *Blanche* was then pretty well destroyed, while, if she had been loaded with cotton, she would have burnt for several days.

Mulata, where she went first, ostensibly for coal, is a port where negroes are frequently landed, and is not a place where coal is to be had.

The captain of the *Blanche* claims to have brought 150 bags of charcoal, (about 225 bushels,) a small amount of that combustible to take a loaded steamer from Mulata to Havana.

The only fact that the *Diario de la Marina* brings up as proof of its view of the matter, is the account given of it by the captain of the *Blanche* before the British Consul, which, it says, is sufficient to refute the falsehoods of the New-York papers.

On the 12th instant, arrived, Spanish steamers *Cuba* and *Pojaro del Oceano*, both from New-Orleans, the former with 78 passengers. Also, arrived same day, the *Bahia Honda*, from Philadelphia.

Cool weather has come, which drives away sickness, and it is now not only safe, but pleasant here for foreign visitors.

We had a flying visit to-day from some of the officers of the *Santiago de Cuba* and the *Sagamore*.

The *Wachusetts* has left.

We are now without a representative of our navy, unless the Quartermaster's boat *Raney*, which came in from Key West this morning, can be called such.

The American sloop *Dove* came in on the 13th inst., twenty-five days from Apalachicola. She is only eleven tons burden—a new boat. She was reported by that "truth telling" newspaper, the *Diario de la Marina*, as a Confederate vessel. She was overhauled off St. George's by the prize schooner *George L. Burroughs*, just captured, laden with cotton, too much, as it appears, for five bales were transferred to the *Dove*, which was ordered to follow to Key West. They parted company off Tampa, were boarded and an officer placed on board, and after passing through many tribulations by sea and flood, arrived here, where she is to be refitted, to enable her to proceed to Key West.

We have had no Confederate arrivals since my last letter, and only one departure—the Confederate schooner *Ariel*, for Matamoras.

Business is generally dull. Exchange on the North is still at 28 per cent. discount.

CHILI.

Manifestations of Sympathy with the North—Grand Banquet to the American Minister and Dr. Mackie of the State Department—Interesting Speeches—Sympathy for Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Santiago de Chili, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

During the brief stay in this capital of Dr. Jas. S. Mackie, of the State Department, Washington—the able and efficient chief of the bureau to which appertains all the correspondence with our Legations in Central and South America and Mexico, now on a tour of visit to our different Legations in South America—that gentleman has been the recipient of attentions so marked and general on the part of the leading statesmen and liberals of this Republic, and so pointedly directed as an evidence of public sympathy with the United States in our great struggle for the permanency of Republican institutions on this Continent, that I cannot refrain from making special reference to them in my correspondence for your columns, in order that your readers may appreciate the feeling which exists in Chili of deep and cordial sympathy with the North.

The most marked of these demonstrations was on the 25th inst., just prior to Dr. Mackie's departure for La Paz, Bolivia, on his return to Washington, and took the form of a grand banquet given to him by the Society of the "American Union"—an organization which has for its object the promotion of a political union among all the American States—at which were present, among other distinguished invited guests, the American Minister, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, and our accomplished Secretary of Legation, Charles S. Rand, Esq.

The banquet was given in the splendid saloons of the Cassino, which were magnificently decorated for the occasion, the dining-hall in particular being fairly covered with the flags and emblems of every American State, and patriotic souvenirs of the revolutions of Independence. At the head of the hall, in the centre, was placed a splendid portrait of Washington, surrounded by the starry folds of flags of the United States. Opposite was the portrait of Bolivar, the Liberator of the South, beaming from a cloud of the various colors of the South American States. O'Higgins and Sucre, placed over trophies of crowns and banners; Las Heras, Freire, Camillo Henriques, and others of the noble heroes and martyrs of Chilian Independence, were grouped around. Freire enveloped in the Chilian flag, Las Heras covered by those of Peru and Buenos Ayres, while over a magnificent mirror the tri-color of Chili was enlaced with the flag of Mexico and the bright standard of the United States, manifesting the sympathy of Chili for every noble cause and every unfortunate people. Around on every hand, entertwined in every variety of beautiful combination that the rich fancy of the South could devise, were seen flags and emblems of the Sisterhood of Republics, the whole forming a scene of almost unequaled suggestiveness and beauty.

The guests gathered before five, and the festivities were opened at that hour by the presentation to Dr. Mackie, all the guests remaining standing, of a diploma constituting him an honorary member of the "Union Americana."

The presentation speech of Sr. Matta, the Secretary of the Union, with other speeches and toasts which followed during the banquet, I translate from the published account in the *Voz de Chili* of the 26th and 27th instant.

Señor Matta said: "Owing to the illness of the President of our Society, I am charged with the honorable duty of presenting, in its name, to Señor Mackie, this certificate of his election as an honorary member of the Society, as a testimony not only of appreciation and sympathy toward him personally, but as a symbol of what should be the relations between us and our masters, the great republicans of the North, the most eminent of whom looks down upon us to-night from the folds of the bright flag which overhangs our table."

The first toast was by Dr. Mackie, to the President of the Republic of Chili, Don Jose J. Perez, and the people of Chili.

The second was to the President of the United States, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In reply, His Excellency the American Minister, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: My greatest regret in responding to these sentiments in honor of the President of the United States, springs from my very imperfect knowledge of the Spanish language, and the complete impossibility that I should be understood, speaking in English, by a great part of the gentlemen who are present. For this reason I shall be very brief. I beg to return my most cordial thanks to the gentlemen of the Committee for the courtesy of the invitation to attend this magnificent banquet, and the pleasure of joining in this festivity. I have accepted this invitation most cordially, because it has for its object not only to honor my friend and compatriot, Dr. Mackie, but also to manifest the sentiments of friendship and sympathy which are felt by the Republicans of South America toward the Government and the people of the United States. Gentlemen, as a humble representative of that Government, I repeat to you my warmest thanks, as also for the toast in honor of that eminent statesman and pure patriot who to-day presides over the destinies of our Republic, and who, called to the Presidency in the most perilous crisis in our country's history, has complied with the duties of his high position in a manner which has inspired the confidence and veneration of honorable men of all parties, and the respect of the civilized world. The enthusiasm with which his name has been received proves to me that he is known to you, and that you appreciate the purity and the patriotism of his intentions and his conduct. I repeat, therefore, my thanks for the generous and liberal sentiments which have been manifested with respect to the Government and people of the United States—sentiments, I assure you, which are reciprocated by us in the most cordial manner, with regard to the Government and people of Chili. After more than a year of residence in your country, during which time I have visited nearly all of the provinces and chief cities of the Republic, and have mingled freely with the people, I have heard your citizens express one sentiment only with respect to the United States, and that is the most ardent desire to see our rebellion speedily suppressed, and the integrity of the Union preserved. I have not met a single Chilian who desires the destruction of our Federal Union; but on the contrary, all look upon such an event as one of the greatest calamities which could happen to humanity. And this should not cause surprise, for they well remember that with the favorable termination of the American Revolution, and consequent establishment of free institutions in the United States, began an era of revolutions which caused all the thrones of Europe to vibrate, and which resulted in the complete emancipation of Spanish America from European domination. We not only gave the example of the establishment of republican institutions, but we were also the first to recognize the independence of the American Republics, and to urge their recognition upon the Governments of Europe. For this reason it is very grateful to us to know, that while we are passing through a period of terrible trial, which places in peril the very existence of our Government, we have the sympathies, the good wishes and the fervent prayers of the good people of Chili for the favorable result of our cause. The people of Chili comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the gigantic struggle now going on in the United States. It is not a combat for liberty on the one side, and on the other for power, as has recently been declared by a European statesman. It is not a war of conquest, or to interfere with the just and constitutional rights of any State or people, but it is a war which has been imposed upon the Government by traitors and conspirators whose end is to destroy a Government established at the cost of so much labor, of such perils, of so many sacrifices and so much blood. We are combatting to perpetuate the Government and the institutions designed by the man whose portrait now looks down upon us, and of whom it was said with beauty and with truth, that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." His name and his history are as familiar to you as your own household words. The name of Washington, wherever Liberty is known, causes the heart of the patriot to beat with emotion as did the words from the lips of the prophets in olden times when touched with the fiery coal from the altar. To-day we are struggling to preserve the institutions established by Washington and his illustrious companions. But this struggle has a greater signification; it is to solve the great problem of human society, whether the destinies of mankind can be confided to a purely popular Government. For this reason it is that the gaze of the entire world is fixed with such interest upon this struggle.

While history teaches that republican Governments are perfectly adapted to resist foreign aggression—for a foreign war always tends to consolidate the popular sentiment—it is supposed that that form of Government is incapable of securing obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and of suppressing domestic dissensions. But if we demonstrate in this struggle that Republics can oblige obedience to the constitutional authorities, by suppressing the greatest rebellion the world has ever seen, the effect will be to fortify and promote popular Governments and republican institutions everywhere; and thus will be settled the great problem of man's capacity for self-government. This question, therefore, is about to be determined, and with it the destiny of the United States of America, on whose side are gathered the hopes of the wise and the good of all countries. The pen of the historian is poised soon to record whether the United States is to be contemplated only as a brilliant meteor which rose and disappeared in space, enlightening for a moment humanity with its splendor, but leaving it plunged in greater obscurity and desolation than before, or if it shall be converted into a fixed star which shall continue to shed tranquil and vivifying rays upon the entire moral world. With reference to the results of this struggle, there is not room for the shadow of a doubt. It is true that in a struggle so portentous, which has convulsed the Union from its centre to its circumference; which has placed in arms section against section, brother against brother; which has stamped its mark upon each brow, and cast a shadow over every heart; which has desolated thousands of families, and plunged them for life into widowhood and orphanage, there may come reverses—torrents of blood may still flow, and the heart of the patriot may sink for the moment; but as certain as there is a God in the Heavens, the cause of truth and of justice will triumph in the end. The Union will be maintained, free institutions will be permanently established, and the true principles of Government will be everywhere recognized and appreciated.

Mr. Nelson proposed, in conclusion, the following toast:

The "Union Americana"—May there always exist a cordial union of sentiments, of sympathies and of interests between the Governments and the peoples of the Western hemisphere, from the Arctic Circle to Cape Horn.

Dr. Mackie, in response to the toast, "To Monroe and Lincoln—To the United States, the faithful allies of Republics, whether in times of prosperity or in times of adversity," said:

Mr. President: Standing under this flag which in all parts of the world is the symbol of liberty; seeing look down upon me on the one side Washington, the Father of my Country, and on the other, Bolivar, the great captain of your liberties; when I have heard the moving eloquence which has been here employed in the expression of sympathy for my country in this her hour of great conflict; and above all when I hold in my hand the diploma which you have done me the honor to present to me in the name of the "Union Americana," appointing me an honorary member of it, I am convinced that notwithstanding the hundreds of leagues which separate me from those I most love in this world, I am to-night beside my own hearth, and I salute you not now simply as friends, but as brothers. Many times since my arrival in this "Valley of Paradise," and finding myself in the presence of your beautiful women and your courteous citizens, I have most profoundly regretted my imperfect knowledge of your harmonious language—the only language fit to transmit the sentiments inspired by beauty and by worth; but now my heart struggles under a still greater feeling of oppression, which it experiences when my tongue in vain attempts to transmit to you how profoundly I appreciate the distinguished honor you have done me, and how much I desire the eloquence of a Henry Clay—the great statesman of my own country, who was also one of the first and warmest friends of the independence of Spanish America—to manifest to you my thanks.

In transmitting to me the invitation to this banquet, the honorable Secretaries have been pleased to inform me that it has been prepared "not only in my own honor but in that of the sentiments I represent." Mr. President, what would I not give to be more worthy of the distinction you have conferred upon me, in selecting me as a representive man! Presenting myself among you in a character purely private and extra-official, without political object or mission whatever, I have been chosen as the object of your honors only because in me you see the American citizen, consecrated body and soul to the honor of his country, and equally loyal to the immutable principles of liberty and of constitutional government everywhere; and through me you send to the loyal hearts in the United States, an enthusiastic expression of sympathy, of hope and of adhesion, such as has never been equaled by any other assembly, or in favor of any other cause.

Ah, Mr. President, My Brothers—How can I express to you the sweetness and the value of this offering, this emanation from the free hearts of this land to the free hearts of my own.

Other nations and other peoples whom we have loved, for whom in their days of rebellion and of anguish we have wept and prayed; who are equally interested with ourselves in the great principles of free Constitutional Government; and from whom we had the right to expect sympathy and good wishes, have, one after the other, turned their backs upon us in this our hour of terrible conflict, and have even heaped upon us words of disappreciation and reproach. But how have they mistaken! for if this atrocious rebellion should triumph, which God forbid, then will every nation of free people have cause to tremble and turn pale with terror, for then the beacon of human liberty will have fallen before a tempest which will shake the earth to its very centre. But as I confide in a God of infinite justice, so do I confide in the belief that this rebellion will be speedily suppressed; for on the one hand is found the cause of liberty, of progress and of Contitutional Government, and on the other who can tell what? It is nothing more than a desperate struggle, not to maintain legitimate rights of Government, as has been falsely pretended—for these rights have never been infringed—but to overthrow a nation and a Government that for the space of eighty-seven years has been a beacon light to the hopes of freemen throughout the entire world, and which, during this time, has contributed in a greater degree to the advantage of the human species and the development of the principles of liberty than the nations of olden times throughout long centuries. And this attempt to overthrow a free Government—this horrible crime against humanity and civilization, which has inundated a land before happy in blood, and which has covered it in all its extent with mourning, desolation and orphanage, until the drapery of sorrow is more familiar to our eyes than the habilaments of joy—has had its origin with the same men who, in former times, were the disturbers of the peace of our neighboring sister Republics, and involved even ourselves in the generul reproach. But, gentlemen, the people who to-day control the destinies of the United States have been always your true friends, as they will always continue to be of every free people and of every just Government.

Mr. President, from the day on which I first set my foot upon the shores of Valparaiso, up to the present moment, from the highest functionaries of the Republic, from the venerable lips of such noble men and apostles of liberty as Blanco, Aldunate, Bello, and first among the first, Las Heras, I have heard only one uniform and spontaneous expression of feeling toward my country, and that has been of support and sympathy.

I thank Heaven that after twelve years of relations with the Republics of South America, through the medium of official correspondence, I to-day find myself among you, a man among other men, and without the restraints of the diplomatic *rôle* to interpose between your hearts and mine, and to hide its beatings or to check those aspirations which equally animate us all.

You have lifted the veil from the American heart, and if what I have seen and heard here could be photographed to the loyal hearts of the North, it would be worth a hundred thousand Chilian soldiers before the plains of Richmond—and the Chilian soldier, as I had already learned before I reached here, dies at his post, and never turns his back upon the enemy.

I pass now, gentlemen, from my own country and its dark shadows, to your own fair land, in its vestments of Spring—and how can I offer a worthy tribute to its richness and its beauty, its spirit of enterprise and its prosperity; to its wise and prudent Government, and to its loyal and courteous people?

Our transatlantic friends and our brethren of the South have given the name of *Yankees* as a reproach to the men of the North. If by the term Yankees is meant wise administration of government, the education of the people, the organization of benevolent institutions, an universal respect for the authority of law, the prevalence of public order, and the development of commerce, railroads, telegraphs, then I say that I am a Yankee, and that although I do not belong geographically to the section termed Yankee, I glory in the name; and therefore I may say, without offence, that I regard the Chilians as the Yankees of South America.

Mr. President, I have spoken too long, but how could I say less under the inspiration of these circumstances? Permit me once again to express to you my thanks for this honor, which I accept not for myself alone, but for twenty-five millions of freemen to whom you have offered your sympathies, and to whom you may be assured they will be most precious; and I beg those to whom I now speak, when they shall hereafter meet any of those who may remember me, and who have contributed to make my visit to this country one uninterrupted chain of gracious and grateful courtesy, to tell them how much I esteem them, and that they will always be remembered, and that I shall teach my children and my friends to hold you and your beautiful country among our most cherished recollections.

Mr. President, Brothers of the "Union Americana," I ask you to accompany me in a sentiment:

The Republics of America—geographically neighbors, destined to be politically sisters—shoulder to shoulder, heart beating to heart, and step united, let them always march together under the banner which has for its device, "America for the Americans."

Don Fredrico Berlen said: "During the many years that have passed since I came to reside in Chili, never have I felt so proud as this night of being a North American; for at last I see my country well and properly understood in Chili, and I am glad of the necessity which has caused us to unite, for that necessity has caused us to know each other. And if it is certain, what my friend has just said, that the American Eagle has been a nightmare to the Spanish-American Republics, on account of its fillibuster tendencies, the period of this nightmare has now passed.

All nations, gentlemen, have to suffer from some reproach—some cancer; such have been the fillibusters of the United States, and Europe pointing them out to you, has desired to make you believe that the American of the North was the synonym of all the evil that existed on the Continent.

But we, with that serenity which a clear conscience always gives, have waited for the judgment of time—of that time which never falsifies the truth, and that judgment is given—that time, gentlemen, has arrived. Your presence here to-night will form an epoch in the history of South America. You have come here to clasp the hand of an American of the North, and to exchange words of sympathy with regard to the struggle which threatens Spanish America, and which now afflicts the great Republic of the North.

Here the Republic is in danger, for Europe looks upon us with an evil eye, and there an indignant people have risen *en masse* to preserve intact that Union which has placed them so high among the nations, and to prove to the powerful dynasties of Europe how restraining—how irresistible is the power of republicanism, when millions of freemen arm themselves against a rebellion, the success of which would have been the beginning of the end of all American Republics, and the destruction of the best hopes of humanity.

The American Republics have all the same origin. All have been born of the intolerance of the mother countries, and since their independence America has never asked any other favor than tolerance, and even this favor they wish to refuse us now. Let us prove, we say to them—let us prove if there is anything in the great idea which we have read in the history of other times; let us convince ourselves whether man can or not govern himself; whether republicanism is a vain word or a splendid reality, and if it is not we will content ourselves with bowing before the worm-eaten throne of whichsoever of your imbecile despots.

Such, gentlemen, in a word, has been the cause of our terrible but immortal struggles, and Europe listened to us because they found themselves amid the thunder of our cannon, and we conquered their answer, conquered their recognition.

Well, gentlemen, time has passed. We have had experience, the dream of our fathers has been realized. We are free, we are republicans, and this night there will go in the mails of the steamer, news which will prove to incredulous Europe that we are brothers.

I wish, gentlemen, that Europe, I wish that the Billauts and the Chevaliers, these Ministers without portfolio and without shame, could witness the enthusiasm of this gathering, and that they would ask its cause. We have heard, we should say to them, from the plains of Mexico the clanking of the chains which you threaten to place upon a free and independent people, and we wish to avert a similar fate. We are here to make ready our swords. Come, then, and tear from our brows the laurels of a century, and we will prove to the world whether we are worthy the name of republicans. These spontaneous demonstrations, gentlemen, will give a new support to my countrymen in their bloody struggle, and if the day should arrive in which you may require their aid, it will not be wanting in the hour of peril. Your cause is theirs.

I drink, therefore, that this gentle twilight which sees us gathered here, may terminate in a long night of unrest and nightmare for the despots who seek to overthrow the liberties of America.

Señor Errazuriz, replying to Mr. Nelson, said: "The natural allies of the Republics of South America are the United States of the North. A common belief in liberty and the rights of man is the chain which binds us. They were the first to recognize our independence, and to say "you shall go no further" to the despots of the Holy Alliance, combined against America. At that moment, in the history of the New World, appeared the name of Monroe, the defender of the independence of our Republics.

With truth has Señor Nelson said, that during his residence in Chili he had heard only words of sympathy for the cause of the States of the North. No Chilian fails to comprehend that the banner of democracy and of civilization floats over Washington, and that the black flag of the rebels only covers traitors without law, without country, without justice—who insult the rights of humanity. We look with sympathetic sorrow upon the Colossus which struggles in the throes of a gigantic rebellion, and offers itself as an holocaust upon the altar of principle, and we doubt not of its final triumph.

There was a time when foul blots obscured from our view the great sun of democracy of the North, but free from these blemishes which rest upon the conscience of those who are to-day in arms against the laws of their country, it again sends us its rays, which, warm and beneficent, reach our hearts. In the midst of its sorrows, it sends us words of friendship, which find a deep echo among our people."

Señor Rene Moreno said: "Not as a private individual but as the representative of Bolivia in the Board of Directors of the 'American Union,' I have the duty and the right to let my voice be heard in this place and on the present occasion. We have drank to liberty, and yet we have just heard allusion made to slaves and slavery. In this connection I am about, gentlemen, to relate to you a simple history, yet very interesting and curious. The opulent and flourishing Empire of Brazil, said one day to the beautiful, but unfortunate Republic of Bolivia: Do you wish to stop the fountain of your revolutions? Do you wish industry, population, riches, and with them peace, well-being and liberty? Here is the Amazon, which will open to you the doors to the commerce and civilization of the world. One of your laws says: 'In Bolivia there shall be no slaves. The slave who sets his foot upon the soil of Bolivia shall be free.' Repeal or modify this law in favor of Brazil, whose system of production is founded upon negro Slavery, and which cannot, therefore, freely communicate or enter into vast commercial relations with a neighbor who calls to her territory her slaves to set them free. Brazil, in exchange, will promise to render effective and prolific of every benefit your right to the navigation of the monarch of rivers. The offer, gentlemen, was marvelously tempting and advantageous, and you know that everywhere the doctrine of Bentham has ardent partisans.

Bolivia then replied to Brazil: 'I will think of it.' After the lapse of several years, Brazil again said to Bolivia: 'What of our negotiation?' Statesmen and legislators well know that there rests upon their shoulders an immense responsibility. The proposition was, it is true, to deliver some hundreds of negroes to their cruel masters, but how much was to be gained. It was for the purpose of giving a vigorous impulse—such as no other means could—to the commerce and industry of the country; and, notwithstanding, gentlemen, they did not do it. Perhaps they were about to impose a great sacrifice upon the country, but they resigned themselves, not without pain, to the loss, and Bolivia sadly replied to Brazil, "I cannot."

Further years passed, and again Brazil addressed herself to Bolivia, and said: 'Do not hope for any increase of commerce or immigration through the miserable port of Cobija. It is a physical law that the sun comes from the east, and it is a historical law that civilization also comes from the east. Let us be intimate friends. We will concede to you great privileges. But abolish or modify the law.' Bolivia answered to Brazil, and for the last time, in these three concise words: 'No, no, no.'

What has been done, gentlemen, by Bolivia, would have been done by any other of the Spanish American Republics, because if the soldiers of the independence inscribed the abolition of Slavery upon their swords, it was because it was already inscribed upon the hearts of these people.

This hatred of Bolivia to the restoration of Slavery, is the holy hatred of democracy to one of its most active and powerful solvents. The fame of Washington remains pure and unspotted, because not to apostatize his faith as a Republican, he refused the crown offered by an enthusiastic people. In her place, Bolivia, as every other Spanish American Republic, prefers to remain poor and desolate rather than purchase prosperity at the price of its democratic institutions.

The moral of this history, gentlemen, is so clear and so plain, that in its depths we cannot fail to see the true reason of the previous antipathy of Spanish America toward the great Republic of the North. Let us speak plain. The origin of this antipathy has not been, as many have believed, in the expeditions of Walker and other fillibusters, nor in the animosities of race. To the honor of humanity we can recognize that the dominant sentiment of these people has had a higher origin. We have seen in the Democratic Republic of the United States, a doubly infamous traffic allowed, which stood before our eyes in the two-fold light of an infamous public crime and a grievous private wrong; and hence our indignation—a noble and legitimate indignation—because it manifested now ardent was our love for liberty. The proof is to-day most palpable. In the men of the South we see all that we had abhorred as evil, and our antipathy continues; while our most fervent wishes are for the Abolitionists of the North, in whom we recognize with pride our true brothers. The triumph of the North will signalize the complete extirpation of Slavery in the great Republic. I drink, therefore, to the speedy and final triumph of the North. I believe that this triumph is the only road which is open to us by which to enter into a frank and cordial alliance with the people of the United States, and to unite our blood with that of this lofty and industrious race."

Señor Rodriguez Velasco said: "Truly Chili should have been the first to commence the struggle of democracy against despotism; but Mexico will triumph, and the blood of its battles will be the dark stain of anathema which will fall upon the imperial mantle of Napoleon III. I drink that Mexico may be animated in this terrible struggle against France by that powerful instinct which nerved the arm of Brutus when he plunged his dagger in the heart of the tyrant of Rome."

Senor Echenique—"I drink that as the war of the first Napoleon against Spain was his first step toward perdition, the campaign of Mexico may be the first step towards the ruin of Napoleon III."

Señor Errazuriz, with the Mexican flag in his hand, said: "While we are preparing for the struggle and for union, we should send the salutation of our hearts to the banner of the first soldiers that duty has called to the post of sacrifice—to the victorious flag which floated over the heights of Puebla. Chili, from its organization and its energy, had the right to this advanced post in the struggle of life or death with the despotic monarchists of Europe, and it would have filled that post as becomes a free and valiant people. But Europe will comprehend by the resistance offered by the most debilitated of our Republics what it has to expect upon the democratic soil of America.

To Mexico and to Juarez—the Mexican Lincoln."

Señor Manuel Recabarren said: "At the first news of the terrible struggle now going on in the United States, to vindicate the rights of man, threatened by the Southern portion of that great Republic, and to throw off the chains of Slavery, Latin America, forgetting its just complaints, changed the hardness in its heart to a feeling of earnest sympathy, because it saw in the cause of the North the cause of justice and of truth.

At the first attacks of monarchical Europe against the independence of Mexico, and against the integrity of the great Republic of the United States, attacks directed against freedom and against democracy, Latin America saw no longer its country but in *Democratic America*, and one single beating of its heart served to overthrow all the barriers which had separated it from Saxon America, and which but yesterday had appeared to us well nigh insuperable. But before union with North America, is for us the union of the Latin Republics. Yes, because by any other means there would result only annexation, absorption. Annexation is the embellishment of the land, but the disappearance of the race and of its history. This is not what we desire. We will not accept the condition of pupil, nor are we the feeble violet which, born close to the broad trunk of the robust tree, perishes in its shade.

Latin America united signifies twenty millions of free men. Strong and conscious of its own strength, it will then join hands forever with its potent brother. America will then be the common country of all who love liberty and justice. Colossus in form, it will extend its nervous arms, and, looking to the east, it will spread in one vast expanse democratic republicanism to the confines of the world.

I drink, therefore, gentlemen, to America, united, indivisible, republican, democratic and expansive."

[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

In brig Andrew Peters, from New-Orleans—J. Anderson, Jacob Scott, Mrs. Maria P. Walls and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 5 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 16 | Gov. Island. 8 05 | Hell Gate.... 9 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Metropolis, Cole, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Philadelphia, Poole, Liverpool, Thomas Richardson & Co.

Barks Lucy Frances, Gray, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. E. Trout, Maddocks, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Salem, Powell, Cadiz, Tupper & Co.; Almoner, Lampher, Cienfuegos, B. P. Sherman; Union, Davis, Buenos Ayres, Simms, Chase & Co.

Brigs Lumley, (Br.,) Finley, Plymouth, Arkell & Hurst; Harmonia, (Hol.,) Mulder, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Prince Albert, (Br.,) ——, Demerara, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Myra M. Holt, Classon, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters; R. H. Moulton, Lewis, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Ben Willis, Low, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lady Jane, Saunders, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett; T. B. Hodgman, Prince, Hallowell, G. L. Hatch; Utica, Thorndyke, Lynn, G. L. Hatch; Minnehaha, Thomas, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Enterprise, Cornell, Eastville; Calista, Payson, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Louisa A. Johnson, Laming, Pernambuco, G. S. Coit; John Jones, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; A. P. Haws, Chatton, Port Royal; Emma, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool and Halifax, N. S., F. Wheelwright; R. M. Browning, Risley, Egg Harbor; Southerner, Harris, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sea Breeze, Coombs, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. P. Stockton, Van Cleef, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Somerset, Sterling, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Davidson, Ketchum, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dresden, Colbeth, Boston; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Boston, Wm. L. Brown & Co.; Magellan, Birdsall, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Georgia, Brightman, Fall River, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool Nov. 8, and Queenstown 9th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 8, passed ships Caravan and Arkwright, bound E.; Am. ship Polar Star, going into Liverpool; 10 P. M., 26 miles from Holyhead, passed steamship Asia; 16th, 9½ A. M., lat. 47 15, lon. 43 49, Br. bark Annandale, bound E.; 11½ A. M., lat. 47 8, lon. 44 25, Br. bark Alice Wilson, bound E.; 18th, 8½ P. M., lat. 47 49, lon. 60 17, steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 19th, 5 P. M., lat. 41 20, lon. 66 7, Am. ship Chase, bound W.; 20th, 1½ P. M., 60 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg Nov. 2, via Southampton the 5th, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales. No date, lat. 43 33, lon. 56 19, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg. Arrived off the light-ship 19th inst., and hove to until this morning, (20th,) in consequence of fog.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Nov. 15, at 5 P. M., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had heavy head winds and head sea; was detained 9 hours by fog.

Steamship America, Maury, Greytown Nov. 8, and Havana 14th, with passengers. No specie or freight.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sweet, Sweet, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Leonard, (late Bryen, who was murdered by a part of the crew on the 1st inst., at sea,) with mdse. and 168 passengers to Thos. Richardson. 1st inst., lat. 48, lon. 30, a mutiny occurred among the crew, and while attempting to quell it, Capt. Bryer was stabbed in five different places, and died in 36 hours after.

Ship Majestic, (of Brunswick,) Newcomb, Cardiff 46 ds., with coal to master. Oct. 18, John Walker, a seaman of Brooklyn, aged 35, fell from foretopsail-yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship D. H. Watjen, (Brem.,) Batjen, Plymouth, Eng., 21 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling.

Ship Lydia, Smithwich, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to H. Benner.

Ship Hamlet, Lecraw, Portsmouth 41 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Augusta, Amidon, New-Orleans Nov. 1, and S. W. Pass 3d, with old iron to M. L. Potter. Sld. in co. with bark Laura Russ, for Bordeaux. Has had constant strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Centenary, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Young, New Ross 40 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hineken.

Bark Lennox, (of Fall River,) Cole, Bordeaux 44 ds., with brandy to J. E. Ward.

Bark Pallas, (Norw.,) Christensen, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Julia E. Arey, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Cardenas Oct. 28, via the Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Sturges & Co. 19th inst., Cape May bearing W. 8 miles, saw the stern of steamtug Cinderella sticking out of water, supposed she had broken in two.

Brig Andrew Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Walls, New-Orleans 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. 18th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, passed a vessel's mast with the heel projecting out of water, and apparently attached to the hull.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Cole, Cardiff Oct. 6, with coal to Ives & J. A. R. Webster. Has had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.; has had twelve gales to the eastward of the Grand Banks from S. W. W. and N. W.

Brig Udola, (of Machias,) Whitlock, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Ceylon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Curacoa 17 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig R. A. Fisher, Shackford, Para Oct. 24, and the River 27th, with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Catherine Nichels, Grant, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Shamrock, (Norwg.,) Major, Malaga 52 ds., with fruit to Holmboe & Co. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Anna L. Jordan, Abbott, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Leviathan, Hopper, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Unico, (Aus.,) Luca, Genoa 42 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Laura, (Br., of Dartmouth,) Prenchard, Patras 47 ds., with currants Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jewer, Harbor Grace, N. F., 15 ds., in ballast to Gordon, Bruce & Co.

Brig Gitania, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Jackman, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Alliance, (Br.,) Hicks, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig Anfitrite, (Aus.,) Tomicih, London 31 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Schr. Harkaway, (Br.,) Penniston, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Aldebaran, (of Brookhaven,) Hand, Para 23 ds., with mdse. to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schr. Grand Island, Tobin, Newburyport, with apples and fish to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Teal, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Thompson, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Jane Eliza, Richards, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Rockingham, Crosby, Boston, with apples for Washington, D. C.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Tyler, Philadelphia, with coal for Middletown.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Borden, Cornwallis, N. S., 11 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport 6 ds., with laths and fish to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Leighton, Columbia, Me., 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Dallas, Rackett, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Bragg, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Prince Consort, (Br.,) Pidgion, Dinnette, P. E. I., 12 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumball.

Schr. Three Sisters, Gray, Berlin, Md., 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Geo. L. Green, Cobb, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Camaliel, Gorham, Wellfleet 3 ds., with fish.

BELOW—One bark and 3 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamship Scotia, for Liverpool; crossed the Bar at 7 A. M. Steam transports Tacony, for Washington; Sophia, for Fortress Monroe, with troops; Ellen S. Terry, for Wilmington, Del.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—Arr. ships Frank Boult and Western Ocean, Liverpool; bark Brilliant, Leghorn; brigs Meteor, Matanzas; Scio, Laguayra; Kodiah, Cienfuegos. Below—Ships Westmoreland and Constitution, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Buckman—bark, from Sicily for Philadelphia, Nov. 5, lat. 34 5, lon. 38 50.

Caroline Eddy—brig, bound S., Nov. 16, off Hatteras.

Magician—Br. brig, from Curacoa for Liverpool, Nov. 5, in Mona Passage.

Sparkling Sea—bark, bound S., Nov. 19, lat. 39, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Oct. 28, brig Young America and schr. Kentucky, hence, dischg.

At Laguayra, Oct. 28, brigs Los Amigos and Hannah, from New-York; Capt. Tuzo, from do., just arr.

[LATEST PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York—American Union and C. A. Stamler, at Liverpool; Americana, at Yarmouth.

Arrived from Callao—Young America, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Akyab—Alice, at Altona.

The C. J. Kershaw, Cleveland, for Queenstown, put into Port Mahon, leaky; is discharging.

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For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.

Families can have their silver plate (liable to tax) weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL CHANTILLY LACES, POINT LACE sets, collars, &c., in new and elegant patterns, Valenciennes, &c. Dresses made up and finished in the well-known and superior style of this house, at reasonable prices. Corsets of celebrated Paris make at Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER'S, No. 6 11th-st., near Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—THE Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will hold a Special Ordination in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11½ o'clock A. M. Two candidates will be admitted to the Diaconate, and one Deacon to the Priesthood.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, A pocket-book, containing $150 of the first issue Treasury notes, and $295 in other bills. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by leaving it at No. 131 East 13th-st.

PELHAM FARM PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, apples. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.